THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,501—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	----	----
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	3900	----	----
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	14600	----	----
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	3900	----	----
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	----	----
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11500
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	----
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	----	----
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	----	----
9th "	ARABIA	3900	----	----
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	----	----
30th "	PERSIA	3900	----	----
30th "	MARMORA	10500	----	----
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	----
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	----
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	----
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	3900	----	----

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London	27 Sas.. Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5331	----	----	2 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7165	----	----	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	----	9 Dec.	3 Jan.'12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	5 Jan.'12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Jan.	15 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	26 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	13 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	5529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

4 P. & O. — Mittna above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	821	429	640
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	930
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Passenger are granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	30th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	1st Dec.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	27th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 2nd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

25th November, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Dec, 1911
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5436	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Climak	30th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Danneeker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 " 1,033*
SECOND CLASS—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 453
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabocchia	25th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SHIFTLESS NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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PROPRIETOR.

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WELL KNOWN FIRM OF MANCHESTER EXPORT MERCHANTS who have hitherto done business direct with important Native-Piece-Goods-Importers, now desire to continue the same trade through the intermediary of an experienced and well introduced European Agent, or firm, acting as Agents, of undoubted standing, on commission and refund of cable expenses. Address in first instance to "TEXTILS" care of J. W. VICKERS & Co., Ltd., 5, Nicholas Lane, London E. C., England, stating full facilities for doing the business other agencies held, references etc.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made on ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

PROGRAMME 1912.

The 1912 Programme for NOISELESS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.
The 15 h. p. 4 Cylinder Cars will carry the same prices as they did for 1911.

The Prices of the 45 H. P. and 65 H. P. Six-Cylinder will be increased for 1912 as these chassis will have embodied in them qualities which will secure increased satisfaction and benefits to users, in fact to put the matter in a nutshell the Napier system will be the exact opposite to the American Motor Trade.

The Napiers will rely for business in 1912, on their being made absolutely in the best possible way that present knowledge and science enable their manufacturers to turn them out, and Napier Cars will sell not because people will say "How Cheap!" but because people will say "How perfect!"

As usual the Noiseless Napiers will be smokeless for 1912. This is an important feature to those whom one passes on the road particularly uphill. Those cars which are not in the habit of passing other cars uphill can still go their smoky way, but for those wishing to use our roads with consideration to other people, smokelessness is a desirable point.

The Six Cylinder principle originated by the Napier and still holding the latest awards from the Royal Automobile Club will, for 1912 season, enter therein with fresh laurels. It is unnecessary to say anything in favour of the six cylinder principle as the Napier is now almost universally copied by every maker who aspires to a position anywhere near the front rank.

There is no six-cylinder Motor Car made in the world that has run 119 miles per hour under official observation—OTHER THAN THE NAPIER.

Whenever it is necessary to surpass any other car can do. Napier does it. Look for reports of the latest Napier performance at the Olympia show and you will know why the Napier is always the PROVED Best Car.

1912 MODELS and CHASSIS PRICES.

15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 8 ft. 10 in. (Standard and Colonial Models)	£ 365 to	30 h. p. 6 cylinder 45 h. p. 6 cylinder	£ 595 £ 850
15 h. p. 4 cylinder line axle wheelbase 9ft. 10in. (Model de luxe and Special strong Colonial.)	£ 398	65 h. p. 6 cylinder 90 h p. 6. cylinder	£ 995 £ 1700.

Rudge-Whitworth Wheels are worth their extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS NAPIER MOTOR CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°
It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.
HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?
It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn
SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"
THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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CORONATION CHOCOLATES
IN BOXES WITH PORTRAIT OF
THEIR MAJESTIES;
tied with Red, White, Blue Ribbon:—

1/2 lb. size box ... ... Re. 1
1 lb. size box ... ... Rs. 2

Also a large selection of CORONATION BOXES having portraits of
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.
From As. 14 to Rs. 5 per box.
CORONATION BOXES OF CROCKERS, CROWNS, CROWN GEMS, SAILOR KING, ETC.

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25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST NOW READY.

FOX 'XMAS SEASON.

THE HOUSE FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES JUST TO HAND.

WALNUTS, soft shell 1st quality.
ALMONDS, soft shell 1st quality.
HAZELNUTS, 1st quality.
CHESTNUTS, fresh and in sound state.
MALAGA RAISINS, for dessert.
SMYRNA FIGS, in 2 1-4 lbs. boxes compressed.

FRUITS IN SYRUP, from the well known House of Cutting Packing Co., California (assorted).

Various other Goods of Stores and Provision from the First Class Houses.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (Claret) the best and genuine at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES & TABLES of various Designs in large Stock.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTIFICATION TO PUBLIC.

IT is hereby notified for information that the Public are STRICTLY FORBIDDEN to THROW FLOWERS, IMITATION SILVER FLOWERS, confetti or rice, from houses or elsewhere on to the Royal Procession. Any person disobeying this order will be arrested.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 22nd Nov., 1911.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new Classes will be formed on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1912.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering. (2) Electrical Engineering. (3) Textile Manufacture. (4) Technical Chemistry and (5) Sheet-Metal and Enamelling.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medals and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the result of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 3rd January, 1912, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 5th and 6th January, 1912, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examinations will commence each day at 10 a. m. (S. T.), and will be conducted in English.

The following are the subjects of examinations—

(a) English composition ... A short Essay.
(b) Drawing..... Copying from Blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic..... As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra..... do do
(e) Natural Science..... Chemistry as at Matric.

Mechanical Engineering Students who obtain the First Class Diploma or the Second Class Diploma with First Class in Practice are allowed to sit for the Second Class Bombay Boiler Act Examination, without any further training.

The following are the approximate number of available vacancies—

(1) Mechanical Engineering	60
(2) Electrical Engineering	30
(3) Textile Manufacture	30
(4) Technical Chemistry	20
(5) Sheet-Metal Working and Enamelling	20

Further details can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE CONTRACT for the entire supply of Petrol to the Coronation Durbar Camps at Delhi, has been placed with the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., and all motorists attending the Durbar would be well advised to communicate with the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., from whom particulars as to the arrangements made for distribution can be obtained.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Taj Building,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE DECORATION COMMITTEE of the ROYAL VISIT FUND, have a certain quantity of FESTOONS in hand, over the amount required by them which they are willing to dispose of at very moderate prices. They can be seen on application to the undersigned.

J. M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Offices.

23rd November, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE Company propose to run a SPECIAL TRAIN for 2nd Class Passengers (also 3rd Class for Servants) to Delhi, on December 4th. A limited number of 1st class passengers will also be booked.

A Dining Car will be attached to the train throughout.

Early application for berths in this train is requested.

TIMINGS.

Colaba ...	... Dep.	10-15 a. m. Dec. 4th
Church Gate ...	„	10-24 „ „
Grant Road ...	„	10-40 „ „
Bandra	„	10-55 „ „
Delhi Main ...	Arr.	3-25 p. m. Dec. 5th

A return Special will leave Delhi Main after the Durbar at 3 p. m. on December 20th.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th November, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
LUGGAGE CHARGES.

THE Public are advised that the luggage of all classes of all passengers Proceeding to Delhi, between the 15th November, 1911, and the 10th December, 1911, or proceeding from Delhi between the 30th and 25th December, 1911, will be charged per package, irrespective of weight, at the rate shown under the column headed "Exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 seers" of the existing Schedule of Luggage Rates, printed at page 114 of the current Coaching Guide No. 171.

No free allowance will be given but Rugs, Tiffin Baskets, small Hand Bags, Walking Sticks and Umbrellas, will be allowed free. This arrangement will not apply to packages weighing over 5 maunds which will be charged the ordinary Tariff Rates, on actual weight.

An extra charge of annas 6 per package up to a weight of two maunds will be levied on packages booked to Camp Stations, on the Durbar Railway. Packages of luggage over two maunds up to 5 maunds will be charged annas 12 per package. Packages of luggage in excess of 5 maunds will not be accepted for conveyance over the Durbar Railway.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th Nov., 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. — Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. — Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi ... A.	6-57	Delhi ... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi ... D.	22-45	Delhi ... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS.

THE BOMBAY GOODS DEPOTS at Wadi Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1911, on the occasion of the landing of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS, and also on TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1911, on the occasion of the CORONATION of their IMPERIAL MAJESTIES at Delhi. Both days will be treated as dies-non.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated 24th November, 1911.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Fort, on the 28th instant at 6 P. M., in order to pass the following Resolution :—

"That the proviso contained in the second sentence "of Rule XVI of the Constitutions and Rules for "the management of the Bombay Scottish Or"phanage Society be deleted and the following "proviso be substituted therefore namely:—And "provided also that such alteration, cancellation, "substitution or addition shall have been previously agreed to by the Kirk Session of the "United Free Church of Scotland, in Bombay."

J. CAMERON,
Hon. Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, at 7 P. M., Master Masons, of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 5. Applications for Tickets should be made through SECRETARIES of Lodges or direct to the Undersigned, not later than 21st instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE,
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.,
Taj Building, Wallace Street,
Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1911-12.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of about 21 days, between SATURDAY, 9th December, 1911, and SATURDAY, 30th March, 1912, inclusive, viz :—

EXTRA MEETINGS, 16 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates :—

(Whole Season, 9th December, 1911 to 30th March, 1912, inclusive.)

A
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 60 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 65 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure, and Lawn.

(Bombay Races only 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st, and 24th February, 1912.)

B
- Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.
- Non-Members of the Turf Club .. Rs. 25 each.—Available for Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
- Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

NOTICE.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only. Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of admission are as follows :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0	Gentleman	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn	1 0

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Lawn free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8	Gentleman... ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady	1 0

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th November, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that ONE WHOLE SHARE CERTIFICATE NO. 321 standing in the name PREMCHUND MANCHUND and one Whole Share Certificate No. 337 standing in the name of CHIMANLAL PREMCHUND, of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., have been STOLEN. An application has been made by the Undersigned to the said Jivraj Balloo Spg. and W. Co., Ltd., to issue them duplicate Certificates of the said Shares. Any person or persons having any right, title or interest on the said Shares should submit his or their claim at the Registered Office of the said Company, No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, within a fortnight from this date, after which date the Duplicate certificates of the said Shares will be issued by the said Company.

CHIMANLAL PREMCHUND,
PREMCHUND MANCHUND.

Bombay, 13th November, 1911.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... „ 32,00,000

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents the new

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FAREWELL AND GALA PERFORMANCE, UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

By special Request.

THE QUAKER GIRL.

Debut of Miss Florence Besch as "The Quaker Girl."

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains : Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams : From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half-Owner and Manager : Maurice E. Bandmann, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STAGE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents

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MATHESON LANG

AND

MISS HUTIN BRITTON

AFTER THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY CO.

On Wednesday November 29th,

The performance of "Hamlet," will be under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

MONDAY, NEXT, November 27th.

Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

TUESDAY, November 28th.
First Time in India.

London's Latest Success The Great Romantic Play

BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT.

WEDNESDAY, November 29th.
Shakespeare's Masterpiece

HAMLET.

THURSDAY MATINEE, November 30th.
Shakespeare's Comedy

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

THURSDAY, November 30th.
For the First Time in India.
Jerome K. Jerome's Epoch-Making Play,

THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.

FRIDAY, December 1st.
First Time in India.
The Romantic Costume Drama.

SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 2nd.
Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.

Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 1 Boxes Rs 25, and Rs. 40 Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.

Plan of seats at S. ROSE & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

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CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

GRAND STAR ATTRACTION.

THE HIGH TIDE.

A touching story of village life.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

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AMUSEMENTS.

AN EVENT UNPARALLELED IN THE THEATRICAL HISTORY OF BOMBAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE

MANAGEMENT—Mr. COHEN,
Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

N. B.—Owing to Police Regulations with regard to traffic during the forthcoming visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the season has had to be unavoidably curtailed, and positively finishes on FRIDAY, Dec. 1st.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

25th Nov. SATURDAY, Nov. 25th,
AND EVERY EVENING,
At 9-30 P. M.
THE

ALLAN WILKIE

LONDON REPERTORY, COY.

Unanimously admitted the BEST that have ever visited Bombay.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE at 4 P.M.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE, 9-30 P.M.
TWELFTH NIGHT.

MONDAY, NOV. 27TH
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE
and
LARGE PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
Sheridan's Brilliant Comedy.

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A portion of the takings will be given to "THE LEAGUE OF MERCY."

Tuesday, November 28,—Shakespeare's Tragedy.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Wednesday, November 29th.—The Great Tragic Drama.
THE BELLS.
Followed by the Famous Comedy.
CRAMOND BRIG.

Thursday, November 30th—Shakespeare's Roman Tragedy.
JULIUS CÆSAR.

Friday, December 1st
(POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.)
By Special Request. The famous Romantic Drama,
THE CARDINAL.
By Louis N. Parker, from the St. James's Theatre London.

Prices as Usual. Plan at Soundy's and at Taj Mahal Hotel 6 to 8 P. M.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got as the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Grand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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They are self-adjusting.
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P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,00 1,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,50 1,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

THE HISTORY OF THE KUTB MINAR (DELHI).

A Research WORK giving a complete, concise and interesting account of this magnificent Minar of the world. The first and the only book of its kind ever published by—

RUSTOMJI N. MUNSHI.

Dedicated to H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

Price Re. 1-8. At A. J. COMBRIDGE, & Co., and other Book-Sellers.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID ..... £ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,325,000
BONUS DECLAR

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF Japanese and Chinese works of Art and Curios will be continued TO-DAY, at 2-30 p. m.

Next to Messrs. KING & Co., at the entrance of Meadows Street.

THE SALE of remaining lots of Japanese art ware, consisting of old bronze, brass, porcelain and decorative articles, will be CONTINUED on MONDAY the 26th instant.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Arthur Road, opposite Mahaluxmi, Tram Turminus, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the Order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidass, Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Khima Khusal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Haji Ellias-Nooranee, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 15th day of October, 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 26th day of November, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1069 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, and New No. 13413, Old Survey No. 373, and New Survey No. 23420, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay E under Ward Nos. 4507 (2), 4507 (3), 4507 (4), and Street Nos. 148 (a), 148 (b) and 148 (c) and bounded as follows i.e.:—On or towards the east by the Arthur Road, on or towards the west by the north and south by the property of Bomanji on or towards the north by the Jijibhoy, and which said hereditaments, and on or towards the south by the premises are now in the occupation and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Setana, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of Suleem Haji Elias Nooranee an insolvent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomjee and Devidass, Solicitors for the 2nd mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near Old Ice Factory, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 878 of 1909.

Hariohandra Dinanath Tanak.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Purshotam Dinanath and another.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from Harichandra Dinanath Tanak, the abovenamed Plaintiff and Purshotam Dinanath Tanak, and Raghunath Dinanath Tanak, the 1st and 2nd defendants, and pursuant to a decree made in the above Suit by the High Court of Bombay, on the 14th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 p, m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December 1911.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue as of pension, tax tenure, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near old ice factory, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay with messuage, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards or thereabouts, including the area of the portion of the proposed Road-way, adjoining the said plot which said piece or parcel of land or ground forms a portion of the piece of land or ground, admeasuring 4700 square yards, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 104 and 134, New Nos. 847 and 1099, Old Survey Nos. 7-10 and 9-10, and New Survey No. 7400, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment and under Ward No. 1637 (B), and Street No. 4, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Sadanand Trimbak Kale, on or towards the south by the plot No. 3 on or towards the east partly by the property of Vasudeo Vaman Kanitkar, and partly by the property of Bhaskar Shivram and on or towards the west by the proposed Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Shums A Tyebji, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at his Office, No. 2, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF THE RANKINE SPINNING MILLS, at Elphinstone Road, on the East side of the G. I. P. Ry., Parel Station.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Balchand Ugarchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Cullianji Damoder, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of July, 1909, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part, and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1911 at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property known as the Krishna Mill.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 3965 square yards, out of a whole plot of land or ground, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 435, 495, 745, and 754, Collector's New No. 12463, Old Survey No. 1-2602, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Road, on the east side of the Parel Station, of the G. I. P. Railway, in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the land of the said Tribhowandas Narotumdas, on or towards the west by the land belonging to Jao De Monte and Louis Gonsalves, on or towards the north by the land belonging to the said Tribhovandas Narotumdas, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Nowreji Jamsedji Wadia, together with the messuage, tenement and building and privy standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 56, and now under Ward 346, and Street No. 103, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Narotumdas Harjiwandas, and his tenants and subsequently of the said Pragji Keshawji.

Also all buildings steam engine, steam boilers, apparatus, machinery, carding and other machinery, tools, plants, utensils, articles, and things which have been erected, brought upon, affixed, standing and bearing in or upon or affixed to the said premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Jamsedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Apollo Street or at the corner of Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Pestonji Pochaji Pocha, and Jamsetji Pochaji Pocha, the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Pochaji Sorabji Pocha.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 317 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Apollo Street, within the

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14, and New No. 4842, Old Survey No. 1415, and New Survey No. 9548, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1000, and Street Nos. 39 and 40. Apollo Street, and No. 1 Marine Lane, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east and south by the property belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, on or towards the west by the Apollo Street, and on or towards the North by the Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dadachanji and Pocha, Solicitors for the Executors, at their Office, No. 101, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.,) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, mirror and panel-door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, phonographs, ironsafes, cupboards, chairs, large show case, etc.

Property of a European gentleman proceeding home :—Chubb's cash-box, game box, medicine case, swing doors, medicine chest, brass and copper pots large size copper water boiler, camp cot, etc.

At 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Shaik Mahomed Esaac Goolam Hussein, such as watcher, Engineer's tools, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, trinket, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ali Haji Mahomed Memon and others.

1 bay galloway going in harness.
The property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 light cycle wheeled rubber tyred brougham with side open doors, in good order.
1 grey horse, going in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Sorabji Nassarwanji Ghandhi under the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 5th July, 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Oart called or known by the name of Bhendy Bunder with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling houses and bungalows now standing thereon situate at Modi in Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 579 and 122 and New no. 2516 and New Survey No. 1-110 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 5776 (1) and 5776 (2) and Street No. 252 and 252A respectively and bounded as follows : That is to say on or towards the East by the mire and beyond that the property of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway on or towards the West and North by the Oart of Pandurang Vithoba and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Harmu-ji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagees at their Office, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 English built rubber-tyred rallicart, in splendid condition.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes well in harness.
1 baba pony.
1 lot containing 2 motor tubes, 4 pagnon plugs, 2 tention blades and screws, 2 tyre blades and 3 tyre protectors.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West-Velly" Cuffe Parade, Colaba reclamation very valuable and artistic design mahoganised furniture rich glassware by Treacher, crockeryware, book cases, reclining sofa, chairs, large dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, large sideboard, round and square tables, sofa and easy chairs, curtains, lot of valuable books, rich carpets, iron bedsteads with wire and horsehair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc., the property of W. A. Angers Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc. etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, portable hand crane oil engine, winches, brass scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th November, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.
First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CROFTON-ATKINS—Oct 23, at Ashcroft, Wembley, Middlesex, the wife of Major A Crofton Atkins, Army Service Corps, of a son.

FRANCKLIN—Nov 4, at 8 Penlee Gardens, Devonport, the wife of Capt Philip Francklin, R N, of a daughter.

JORGENSEN—Nov 2, at 53 Albert Court, S W, the wife of Capt C R Jorgensen, 3rd (Reserve batt) Royal Irish Regt, of a daughter.

STEWART—Nov 2, at 106 Colchcrne Court, S W, the wife of Major J Stewart, R E, (retired), of a daughter.

TILLARD—Nov 1, at Maltmas Green, Denham, the wife of Capt A G Tillard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AITKINS—MICHELL—Oct 31, at Radipole Church, Weymouth, Lilian Maud Westcott Michell, daughter of the late Dr Sloane Michell, to Rupert Bitmas Atkins, assistant paymaster, Royal Navy, of his Majesty's ship, Indomitable, son of the late Col Robert Aitkins, 15th Bengal Lancers.

BARRY DREW—FRYER—Nov 2, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Major G Barry Drew, 14th Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to Violet Gwendoline, daughter of Lieut-Col A C Fryer, late 19th Alexandra Princess of Wales' Own) (Yorkshire Regt).

CROSHAW—WELDON—Nov 1, at St Nicholas Church, Nass, Co Kildare, Capt Oswald Mosley Croshaw, 19th Hussars (Queen Alexandra's Own Regt), to Alice Frances Weldon, daughter of the late Major-Gen Weldon.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Nov 1, at Northcliffe, St Andrews, widow of Lieut-Col Augustine Allen, and daughter of the late Col Charles Cheape.

CHRYSTAL—Nov 3, at 5 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh, George Chrystal, M A, LL D, Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

FORBES—Oct 11, at Omaha, Charles, son of the late Col Forbes, 129th Pioneers, Indian Army.

REID—Nov 4, widow of the late Col H A Reid, 7th Hussars.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Afternoon Ballad Concert, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, 6-30 p. m.

Allan Wilkie Company, "Twelth Night," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company "Quaker Girl," 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attractions,—London's latest successes, "Louise Miller," "Teddy" and other pictures. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "The hardest part about saving money is getting some that you don't owe."—Chicago News.

Y. M. M. A.—The 31st weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 10-40 a. m., (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Habiburrehman Khan will deliver a lecture on "Charity" in Hindustani.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR-CAR.—A hamal in the Government Dockyard, named Bhagwan Lakha, aged 29, was passing along Custom House Road on Thursday when he was knocked down by a passing motor-car which drove away without its number being identified. The man was removed to hospital, where his injury was dressed, and he was allowed to go home.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. E. S. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan named Mahomed Lassim residing at Khadak. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who had been out of his mind for the last two years, was found lying in his room unconscious and breathing heavily. He was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died on Thursday night. The medical evidence showed that the opium must have been self-administered. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day :—

March	Lights Out — Mr. Coy
Overture	Festival — Leutner
Valse	Saints and Sinners — Dorson
Selection	Faust (No 2) — Gounod
One Step	The Bogey Walk — Gallatly
Selection	The Spring Mail — Reinhardt
Valse	Lustign Bruder — Vollstedt
Selection	Gaiety Echoes — Monckton

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Crusader — Sousa
Overture	Village Festival — Keete
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic — Caryll
Valse	City Life — Translateur
Skiping rope dance. In the shadows	Finck
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier Fraus
Nocturne	Les Cloches du Monastere — Wely
Two-Step	Kinky Kinks — Fulton

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Sonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	F. Lehar
Grand Finale	Otto Bach
4 Op 101 No 7	Dvorak
In La Serenata	G. Braga
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier Straus
Egyptian Serenade	Amina — Lincke
Selection	The Count of Luxemborg — F. Lehar
Valse	La Valse d'Amour — Gremieux

HYGIENE EXHIBITION.

Grand Prix Awarded to Sanatogen.

The worth of a "grand prix" depends chiefly upon the character of the exhibition which awards it. In the case of the International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden—under the patronage of H. M. the King of Saxony—the honour is a genuine one and represents the highest medical opinion in Europe. It is interesting to note, therefore that the only Grant Prix awarded in the pharmaceutical section at this exhibition has been received, against numerous competitors by Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., manufacturers of the well-known preparations, Sanatogen, Formamint and Albulactin.

The British Section, under the patronage of H. R. H. Princess Christian, was organised by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Vesey Strong, and played a prominent part at the Exhibition, where all the leading nations were officially represented.

WHAT is UTRODINE one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literasure post free from MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY COTTON'S NEW CLAIM.

Dani Made a Party.

The Bombay Cotton Mills have filed a suit against Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal to recover Rs. 50,724, which were paid to the Rajah by the company on the strength of a book entry, which the Company allege was the result of a fraudulent scheme between Jaynarayan H. Dani, the defendant's late munim, and Dwarkadass Dharamsey. The Company's case is that they had never received consideration for the loan, which purported to be repaid to the Rajah.

The Rajah then applied to the Court that Dani should be added as a party defendant on the ground that if the plaintiffs succeeded, he had a right to be indemnified against Dani.

Dani at the hearing of the summons before the Chief Justice contended through his Counsel Mr. Jinnah that the Rajah should exhaust all his remedies before making him a party defendant in this suit.

The Chief Justice, after hearing Mr. Setalwad for the Rajah, in disposing of the matter, said that if the defendant was made liable to the plaintiffs, it was most undesirable that any claim that he might now have against his agent, whose fraud might be held to have resulted in loss to the defendant, should be tried before another Judge and possibly on different evidence and at a different time.

His Lordship, accordingly, ordered that Dani should be added as a party.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. B. Milne, first class magistrate of Kaira, who convicted Syed Ahmedally Mahomedmiya for selling a gun without giving due notice in accordance with the licence and fined him Rs. 50.

Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the accused.

The charge against the accused was that in the summer of 1910 he had sold a gun, for which he had a license, without giving due notice and that after 31st December 1910, he retained a gun in his possession without a license for the same. The accused, it was alleged, first obliterated the number and then sold it to one Khoda Wallah at Godhra.

The accused's defence was that while crossing the river Mahi, the gun slipped from his hands, fell into deep water and could not be recovered. He suggested that Khoda must have found it there.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of the first charge and sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing Mr. Desai, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Kashi, widow of Bala Jangam, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by Mr. M. S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Thana.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution case was that the accused, who was a mistress of one Sadu, a goldsmith, was very jealous of the male child by Sadu's wife and wished to kill him. Accordingly, in the absence of the members of the family, she administered to the child sulphuric acid, which was kept by Sadu for cleaning ornaments.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, but recommended her to mercy in view of her advanced age. Looking to the diabolical nature of the offence, the Sessions Judge sentenced her to death.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Ignitious Joseph, a steward on board the Austro-Lloyd's s.s. "Persia," was charged by Superintendent Walton of the Dock Police with illegal importation of 4,600 grain of cocaine of the value of Rs. 480 from Trieste. The accused was arrested on suspicion, while he was leaving the dockgate on Thursday evening, and on his being searched the cocaine was found concealed in his boots. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The repetition of "the Chocolate Soldier," which was so splendidly received in Bombay on its first appearance here about ten days ago drew a large house to the Royal Opera House, Chaupathi, last night. The occasion was a notable one, as it was the last appearance of Miss Madge Vincent, who leaves for England on the mail steamer to-day. Miss Vincent's beautiful singing and her charming stage manner have been much admired by Bombay playgoers during her short acquaintance with them. It was with genuine regret that many people in the theatre saw the last of one of the most capable singers who have ever joined the Bandmann Company and it is rather needless to say that they gave her a rousing send off. Miss Vincet's fine voice was heard at its best in the exacting Heroe's Song and her encore verse was received with applause of the most enthusiastic description.

ARRIVAL OF THE AGA HKAN.

His Highness Sir Sultansha Mohamedshah, Aga Khan, the religious head of the Khoja Jamat, arrived from Europe yesterday morning by the mail steamer "Salsette" and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where a large number of Khojas had assembled to receive him. From early morning a large crowd was seen on the Bunder and at 10 o'clock when the Aga Khan landed on the shore there were over two thousand persons waiting to give him a hearty and cordial reception. Floral presentations were made by the Mukhi and the Kamadia and His Highness motored to his bungalow.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

All, Mr and child
All, Mr H M
Burlingham, Mr
Buokle, Lt Col M P
Bhicajee, Mr B
Burbury, Mrs
Caruthers, Mr D
Clarke, Mr A M
Davis, Mr L E
Dods, Mr A W
Downing, Mr
Darrant, Mr
Duncan Best, Mr J
Evers, Rev M S
Griffiths, Mr D A
Hawke, Miss
Hollins, Mr G O
Hamilton, Mr
Haigh, Mr P B
Hicks, Mr Thos
Hooken, Major C F
Hopton, Capt G H
James, Mr
Kelly, Mr P
Leafungwell, Mrs H B and infant
Lloyd, Mr Herbert
Moncrieff, Maj and Mrs and 2 children.
Morgan, Capt and Mrs J H W
Mawdsley, Mr R C
Miller, Mr J H
Niven, Capt D S
Paget, Miss V B
Peters, Capt C F
Reid, Mr T.
Rose, Mr D C
Salusbury, Capt R
Schmuck, Mr J.
Schmuck, Miss.
Stephens, Mr J
Seddon, Mrs
Thompson, Mr.
Waite, Miss
Waller, Rev Canon
Warren, Mr E C.
Williams, Mr J
Walker, Mr
Walker, Mr and Mrs F C
Zahir, Mr M M

The adherence of India to the International Motor Convention is now formally gazetted, with the reservation that the Convention Rules do not apply to the territories of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of the British Government.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The storm in the Arabian Sea, developing slowly and moving some northerly direction, still lies off the Malabar Coast. Rainfall has decreased in the South-east Peninsula and increased in the Malabar Coast. Numerous showers are also reported from central parts of the country.

The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Khandwa, and Hoshangabad one and a half inches; Pachmarhi one; Mysore, Calicut, Mercara, Nellore, Masulipatam, two; Cochin, three; Coimbatore, and Kodaikanal one; Cuddalore and Ootacamund one and a half. There is very little probability of further disturbed weather reaching in India from Persia during the lifetime of the present storm.

Forecast.—Rainfall should continue in this Peninsula and central parts of the country; extension is likely into the East United Provinces and West Bengal.

KHANDALA, Nov. 23.

After drizzling rain all throughout the night of the 22nd, a smart shower of rain fell at Khandala this afternoon. The weather is now all that could be desired. A fair number of visitors is to be seen on the hill at present.

A telegram to the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, states :—Storm signal, storm still developing off Malabar.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally in unirrigated districts.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Mooltan.—Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. Wheat flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Crop accounts less favourable.

Dhulia.—Weather cloudy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy.

Broach.—Seldom cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making slow progress. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Wadhwan.—Dewfall insufficient. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Dewfall insufficient. Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Wheat doing badly. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants showing bolls.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24th OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess: Temperature during day has fallen considerably and is now much below the average, the greatest deficiency being 21° F at Jhansi: night temperature is in large excess in the extreme east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in south Rajputana but skies continue clear in Sind. The air is damper in east Rajputana while it contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is much below the average in Rajputana; night temperature is also in defect in Sind.

Gujart, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0·37" of rain. Heavy cloud persists in West Central India, and skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is above the average in the area of rainfall and below it in other districts. Maximum temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess at Indore and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Sangor has had 0·48", Jubbulpore 0·36", Hoshangabad 1·60", Khandwa 1·40" and Nagpur 0·62". Skies are heavily clouded over nearly the whole division. The moisture in the air is considerably above the average. Day temperature is in large defect; night temperature continues much higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and maximum temperature are equal to the average. The minimum in large excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Belgaum has had 0·36, Bijapur 0·26" and Ahmednagar and Hyderabad each reports 0·18" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is considerably damper. Day temperature is in large defect in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is much higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread over the whole of the Peninsula and has reached north-eastwards as far as the north United Provinces; the fall has been heavy on the Malabar Coast and also on the north Coromandel Coast; Calicut registered 9·49, Cochin 3·86" Masulipatam 1·75 and Coimbatore 1·20", but no precipitations has been reported from the Konkan. The depression in the Arabian Sea appears to be still stationary off the Malabar Coast and affects weather over the country to the south of latitude 20°.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Peninsula and will probably extend north-eastwards in the central parts of the country. A few falls may occur in the United Provinces and Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 24th November, was 29·796 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

NEW BANK FOR BOMBAY.

The Allahabad Bank is rapidly becoming an All-India institution. Already having branches so far apart as Calcutta, Amritsar and Jubbulpore, its next venture is to be the opening shortly of a branch at 101, Hornby Road, Bombay. The Allahabad Bank has for some time past been conducting a large volume of business for its up-country constituents through the agency of other Banks in Bombay, and as the business has grown with the extension, for example, of the Bank's activities into the Central Provinces so the necessity for having a branch of its own in this city has become more urgent. The Bombay branch will doubtless be found to be a great convenience to the Allahabad Bank's numerous clients when passing through Bombay homeward or outward bound. The flourishing condition of the Bank's business in Bengal has also, it appears, necessitated the erection of new and more commodious premises in New China Bazar Street, Calcutta.—

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Sunday next before Advent.—26th November.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E Flat. Hymns, 217, 360, 556, 202; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—532, 165, 274. Collections for British and Foreign Bible Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev E E Hill; 8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev C T D Mason 7-15 a. m. and 8 a m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a m. Parade Service; 5-30 p m, Sunday School; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Week days—Thursday, 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist. St. Andrew's Day. Daily—8-30 a m, Matins daily; 5-0 p m, Evensong daily.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev J H Robinson; Rev T Sharpley and Rev D L Joshi 8 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J Andrew Smith—8 a m Holy Communion; 8-45 a m Matins: 6 30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher—Rev J Andrew Smith.

St Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev Father Bisco. Langmore and Chard—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy; The Rev W J M Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—7-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins and Litany; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—11-15 a. m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. E. E. Hill Chaplain-in-Charge

TO SAVE CHINA.

It is apparent to all thinkers and those who have studied the question that the Government of China is now disorganized and is becoming daily weaker and will without doubt become the prey of other nations unless existing conditions are most materially improved in the near future. One of the chief causes, if not the chief one, of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is the system which prevails in China to an extent unknown elsewhere by which the officials treat the revenue attached to their office as their private property or in part as a source of personal gain. This I confess is more the fault of the system than of the individual, but, if China desires to take her place in the comity of nations and to be powerful and respected, it is essential that the present system should be altered and each official paid not only enough to live upon but as well a sufficient margin to set aside for his old age and the proper support of his family compatible with his dignity and position. At the moment the Government has not got sufficient money to effect this reform, and even if it had the means it is clear to all observers that it is not in a position to use them in this way. The people are already taxed heavily so much so that they are discontented and disunited, and further taxation if imposed, might quite conceivably lead to general disturbance.

There is in my opinion only one method of remedying this state of affairs and is by the encouragement of financial assistance from outside. Hitherto there have been serious obstacles to the employment of western capital in China arising (a) on the part of China from her suspicions of unfair dealing by foreigners her reluctance to give any security for loans, her reluctance to give foreigners any share in the project for which the capital is required or to pledge herself to spend it on any particular work, (b) on the part of foreigners from the friction constantly arising from the existence of many competing interests and the want of general organization, uncertainty as to the way in which any project would be carried out and consequent insistance on independent and tangible security in case the money should be wasted. Foreign financiers see good cause for belief that persistence in her present methods will depreciate China's credit and ultimately bring the disruption of the Empire within the bounds of possibility. It seems therefore desirable, as speedily as possible, to devise some scheme which will provide China with the means of effecting those initial reforms so necessary to her continued stability and which will at the same time avoid international rivalries. Such a scheme is outlined in the following note.

The first is the formation of a strong international development Company; the second is a strengthening of the Chinese Board of Revenue. The scheme is based on two assumptions; that there are in China many highly placed men who deplore the present chaos and maladministration and who recognized the dangers which threaten China and are sincere in their desire for genuine reform; that these men, if convinced of the sincerity of the proposals would eagerly adopt a scheme which would offer a chance of providing funds for reform, and that they would exercise sufficient influence to induce the Throne to endorse their acts. It is furthermore believed that the Prince Regent himself would welcome any scheme which had for its object the benefit of the country.

The suggested Development Company would require a capital of at least £28,000,000 sterling, to be held available for the development of any enterprise which after careful expert examination appeared to deserve encouragement. The proposal is that the capital should be subscribed by bankers and merchants of seven different nationalities, all of whom are at present interested in China, viz:—England, France, Belgium, Germany, United States, Russia, Japan. The advantages of giving the enterprise an international character should be sufficiently obvious both to China and the foreigners concerned. It is proposed that each of the seven groups should contribute an equal amount, say £4,000,000 sterling each, and be represented on the central directorate in London by one delegate. If desired a corresponding working Board could be formed in China to submit projects for the investment of capital together with all necessary information guarantees, reports of experts, etc. The capital thus subscribed would be treated as one fund and the profits accruing divided pro rata be ween all concerned. In return for mining and other concessions granted by China without charge and duly protected by the Chinese Government the Development Company would provide the necessary capital for the development of such concession the net profits resulting therefrom after deduction of interest on capital and charges, would be divided equally between the Chinese Government and the Development Corporation. When the Central Board had decided to take up any specific enterprise and to assign an adequate capital thereto, such as the opening and working of a mine, the building of a railway, the erection of waterworks or electric light plant, etc., a local directorate would be formed, upon which the Chinese would be represented.

It is understood that the capital of the development Company would be subscribed by financial groups quite independently of their Governments, and it is farther intended that the enterprise in China should be in like manner conducted without assistance from, or reference to, the respective legations in Peking, the medium of communication with the Chinese authorities being the Board of Revenue, who in turn would receive from the Corporation the moiety of the net proceeds of any enterprise as soon as ascertained the Board of Revenue receiving from the Throne a mission for this end. It is understood that the books and accounts of every enterprise shall be open to inspection and audit by the members of the Board of Revenue for the purpose of verification of the amounts due to the Chinese Government. It may be well to emphasise two points in this scheme; that the Corporation retains control of the capital, which is not loaned to China except for specific undertakings which are financed by it after due investigation and that the half profit due to the Chinese Government is in exchange for the Government's grant of the concessions involved and for its protection.

It has been postulated as the basis of the scheme that there exist in China many very influential and highly placed men who are anxious to inaugurate genuine reforms: these men, when asked why the present abuses continue, reply that they are unable to obtain funds to improve them. It is evident that the profits accruing from the suggested Development Company will produce for China sufficient wealth not only to enable her to remodel her Civil Service but to strengthen her Army and Navy and to become respected by the other Powers with whom she daily comes in contact. Moreover, the organization and reform of the several services will have a marked effect upon the moral tone of the people, and if it is known that the officials are paid a sufficient salary and there is no longer any need for them to divert the public money to their own private use, the example thus set will have a most salutary effect upon the people in general and the pernicious system at present in vogue will in course of time disappear and China will enjoy a reputation second to none for uprightness and probity.

Furthermore, as all the enterprises undertaken with the assistance of the capital and advice of the Development Company will be in the nature of Imperial Chinese concerns, vast numbers of the population of China will be employed earning good wages. The people will therefore become more prosperous than hitherto and will be able to pay further taxation, which they cannot do at present, thus giving the Government a double source of revenue. For the purpose advancing the interests of China the Board of Revenue should select a foreign adviser of high standing who could assist in negotiations with the officers of the Development Corporation. With him, as occasion arises, would be associated experts of the highest standing to advise on any particular subject, such as the reform of currency, etc.,

Among other reforms a complete reassessment of land values in every province will be to China's great advantage the initial capital required for this purpose, viz:—the payment of officials concerned and the land survey, could be borrowed from the Development Company at a fair rate of interest, but the revenues of each province once fairly assessed and relieved of the immense burden of private peculation would be much more than sufficient to repay the sum borrowed and leave a large margin. The next step would be the revision of the existing taxes and of the administrative machinery, and this could be followed by the reform of the currency.

The reforms suggested, though requiring an initial command of capital, would all be highly remunerative: by the time they were fairly operative not only would the Budget show a large margin of surplus revenue, but the proceeds from the development schemes would be beginning to accrue and with these funds it would be possible to commence works of great public utility which would command popular approval and enthusiasm, such as the regulation of waterways for the prevention of floods and famine, irrigattion, etc. We have thus far assumed that the co-operation of highly placed individuals would be sufficient to carry the scheme through and enlist the active support of the Prince Regent; it is possible that this may suffice but there is necessity for active popular support, without which little can be done in China, and that is to interest the united Chambers of Commerce of China and the Guilds, who in turn could memorialise the Throne recommending such a scheme as, after deliberation, were decided upon. The above is no more than a rough sketch of a scheme which will necessarily require further time and thought. It is submitted, however, that in its main features it will be found the most practicable plan yet devised for the peaceful development of China. Without this, or some very similar scheme, it is apparent to everyone that the possible break-up of the Empire is not far distant.—C. Montague Ede in the "Hongkong Telegraph."

LONDON'S "TAXI" CABS.

6,000 Men on Strike.

In mail week the strike of "taxi" drivers in London assumed serious proportions, the greater number of the men engaged by the various companies throwing in their lot with those of the National Motor-car Company of Hammersmith. Very few cabs were seen in the streets, and even those that still plied for hire displayed in the majority of instances, the permit granted by the London Cab-drivers Trade Union. As most of the garages pickets were placed to prevent drivers taking out cabs, though there was little necessity for much picketing seeing that most of the men were willing to throw in their lot with those who had already decided to strike.

In all some 6,000 men were affected and it was computed that during the day probably no more than 1,000, taxi-cabs plied for hire. These were owned by the Motor-car Owner-drivers' Association who, of course, are not concerned in the dispute. These cabs were far from sufficient for dealing with London's needs, and many of those who usually travel in taxi-cabs were compelled to use the more prosaic omnibus, or to travel to their destination by the Under-ground Railway or the various tubes. The hansom-cab and modest four-wheeler were, for the time restored to their former positions of importance, and many a driver of these now somewhat antiquated vehicles threve in what to him was the old familiar way.

The trouble was most acute at the various railway stations of the metropolis, where great difficulty was experienced by passengers in leaving with their luggage. The few horse-cabs stationed there were quickly taken up and many travellers were compelled to leave for their destination as best they could, making arrangements for their luggage to follow by means of the vehicles belonging to the various railway companies. The large cab-ranks of London were practically deserted for the supply of cabs being so limited those available were eagerly taken the moment they were empty. There was likewise an appreciable diminution in street traffic, and progress by omnibus was, in consequence much more rapid than is usually the case.

AT THE THEATRES.

The effect of the dispute was very apparent in the West end at the hour when the theatres opened. There was no semblance of that seemingly endless procession of taxis, from Leicester-square to Piccadilly which is usually so familiar. No four-wheelers seemed too old to be called into service again. The motor traffic was for the most part confined to omnibus and private motor-carriages and firms, which let out private cars were inundated with orders. So far as could be ascertained the attendance at the principal theatres, music halls, and restaurants was little under the normal. It was stated by an official of the General Motor-Cab Company (Limited) that none of that company's taxi-cabs had been out of the garage in Brixtonroad where in all, about 1,400 vehicles are stationed.

When the theatre audiences dispersed, there was a fair supply of horse-drawn vehicles, but, of course, not sufficient to meet the demand. Recourse was made to motor-buses, and these vehicles conveyed fashionably-dressed playgoers homewards. The Tube and Underground railways were also utilised. Fortunately, the rain which had fallen earlier in the evening had left off, and this additional inconvenience had not to be suffered at closing time. Fancy prices were paid for hansom-cabs and many a cabby sighed "for the good old days" before the advent of the motor. Whistles were being blown in all directions for vehicles, but there could be but little response, for the drivers were requisitioned on the spot by persons eager to go on.

A meeting of the employers in the Proprietors' Association was held those present representing 6,999 cabs. After a long discussion the following resolution was arrived at:

This meeting of proprietors, having regard to the fact that the cabdrivers, without in any way communicating with their employers, and notwithstanding that the conference between the representatives of the drivers and the proprietors has been arranged for to-morrow, have gone out on strike, thereby compelling the closing of the garages, creating great public inconvenience as well as throwing out of work at least an additional 12,000 men in the yard employment of the cab companies who have no part in the controversy resolves that the garages under the control of the affected cab proprietors shall remain closed until a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at.

It was decided to meet the representatives of the drivers the following day.

MEN'S DETERMINATION.

The strike was regarded as an example of what the men can do. At the offices of the Drivers' Union, thirty cases were reported in which under the new system of detection, men have had money deducted by their employers for extras which the men allege they have never received. It is pointed out in more than one case that the detectives have notified extras at different points, and in three or more extras have been deducted by the employers whereas the driver claims that all the time he was on one job and that in consequence extras noted by the different detectives were all the same.

There was a remarkable gathering at the Empress Theatre, Earl's-court on the afternoon of the strike, when the drivers met to demonstrate their solidarity in resisting the charge for extras and the report of the detectives, and to decide upon the demands that they should lay before the employers. There was a large attendance, Earl's-court being the rendezvous of the men who were out on strike, of whom about 4,000 were present. The men began to assemble some time before noon and were closely scrutinised at the entrance, only those being admitted who could produce badges or membership cards. The meeting was specially summoned by the London Cab Drivers' Trade Union, but non-union men also gained admission.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Nov. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G H Newcombe, I A, B
Capt G F F Osborne, R E, B
Mr G K Darling, B Cov
Mr J Heslett, B Cov
Mr G A Murray, B Cov
Mr R N Vear, B
Mr R E Lemon, B
Mr C W Stickland, B
Mr W I W Symes, B
Mr F Armitage, M
Mr H C Sharman, M
Lieut-Col G E H Cates, I A, Bo
Maj r H Harrison, I A, Bo
Mr P J Mead, Bo Cov
Mr J McNeil, Bo Cov
Mr A W Hanckel, Bo
Mr E H Draper, Bo
Col C W Jacob, 106 H Prs
Bt-Col A P D Harris, I A
Lieut-Col W R Edwards, I M S
Lieut-Col P C H Strickland, I M S
Major G Ward, 1-8 G R
Major H M Allen, D S O, 25 Cav
Major S M Rice, 64 Prs
Capt S Kendall, S T C
Capt F M Browne, R E
Capt J C F Kendall, S T C
Lieut C P Gardner, 73 Inf
Lieut R Simson, 4 Cav
Lieut E S Allsup, 31 Mtn batty.
Lieut R H Begg, R A
Nursing Sister Miss F Needham, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major G F F Osborne, R E B, 15 no
Mr G W Dawson, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr C A Clarke, B Cov, 2 days
Mr T A Gregory, B, 6 mo
Mr W H Stock, B, 1 year
Mr D Davies, B, 3 mo 7 days
Major G P R Beaman, 69 Punj, to May 11, 1912, on M C
Capt C H Digges La Touche, 16 Cav, to Dec 16, 1911
Lieut R M Greig, 42 Deo R, 1 mo
Lieut M S Young, 14 Drs 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A C C Hanby, B
Mr C W Sandford, B
Mr A A Price, B
Capt H L Ainsworth, 10 G R
Capt D I Macaulay, 1 Lrs
Lieut F D Leslie, 48 Prs
Lieut R H Begg, R A, I O D

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NABBING A MAN.

Teacher (reading aloud)—The weary sentinel leaned on his gun and stole a few moments' sleep.

I bet I know where he stole it from.

Where Dot?

From his nap sack.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Leeder—Norah, do you ever repeat anything you hear my husband and myself say to each other when we have a slight difference of opnion?

Domestic (horrified)—Th' saints forbid, mem?

HALF-HEARTED TRUST.

Ma, he wailed.

Yes, precious?

Ma, am I a good boy these days he pressed.

Yes, pet, since mother talked to you so seriously.

And you trust me, now, don't you ma?

Yes, darling, implicitly.

Well, then, ma, he concluded why do you lock the jam cupboard nowadays?

NO SERVICES.

When a young minister, with no regular charge, I was invited (says a writer in an American paper) to preach one Sunday in a Westchester county village, the regular minister having gone on a vacation. To my horror the local paper appeared the following week with this item:—

The Rev. Blank preached last Sunday in the—— Church. There will be no services next Sunday in order that the church may be thoroughly renovated.

BUSINESS.

He had been a regular Sunday caller for six weeks, but was still hesitating to make the expected declaration. One evening he appeared in an elegant new suit. My word! observed the object of his affections, what a lovely wedding suit you have on!

But, gasped the astonished youth t-this is a b-b-business suit!

That's quite right, replied the young lady. I meant business.

And the next day he bought the ring

KNEW WHAT TO SAY.

Come up to the house and have dinner with us to-night?

Nothon you life. I was up there a few nights ago and you had chicken for dinner and I know you stole those chickens from Mr. Brown.

Well, what if I did?

Well, what will you say on Judgment Day, when you meet Mr. Brown?

Will I meet Mr. Brown?

Certainly, Mr. Brown will be there, and the chickens will be there.

Do you mean to say that Mr. Brown will be there, and the chickens will will be there and that I'll meet 'em?

Sure. What will you say then?

Well, I'll say, Mr. Brown, here's your chicken.

REVENGE.

She had refused him, and he stood twirling his moustache and looking quizzical until she was in a tearing temper.

What are you standing there for? she demanded, stamping her foot.

Well, I am wondering, he said slowly, whom you are going to marry, since you won't marry me.

It's not the least bit your business, she flamed angrily.

Oh, yes, it is, he drawled. Well, I'm interested. I shouldn't like you to marry a fellow I didn't think well of, you know, since I came near marrying you myself.

It seemed to her she should burst into little pieces then and there.

You never came near marrying me she panted. I didn't think even of marrying you, and as to whom I do marry, you have nothing to do with it. I shall marry anybody I please?

That's just it, he returned thoughtfully; suppose you don't please anybody? Then there was nothing left to her, but raving hysterics.

NEWS FOR MRS. BROWN.

Have you any letters for me, enquired old Mrs Brown, bustling into the village post-office.

No letters, replied the postmaster.

Dearie me said Mrs. Brown, I was expecting a letter or a postard from my daughter Martha to say when she was coming.

Then the post-master called to his wife:—Here's Mrs. Brown wanting to know if there's a postcard from her daughter Martha.

Yes, there is replied the postmaster's wife. Martha's coming next Tuesday.

WHAT THEY DESERVED.

Midnight was drawing nigh and the professional pianist, who had pounded the keys for more than five hours, felt he had more than earned his fee.

Wherefore he went to the hostess and gently hinted that he wished to cease his labors.

Er—perhaps I'd better not play any more to-night, he suggested wearily. Ah—you see—well, there's the neighbours, and they might be annoyed.

Don't you worry about that, answered the lady of the house cheerfully. We shan't's mind about the neighbours. It's a certain fact that they poisoned our cat, and if they did there's nothing too bad for them. You go on playing, Mr. Longheer!

AFTER DINNER.

It was the blissful time known to man as Sunday afternoon, when half the world doesn't care if it snows. In the Jobkins household Clarice, the lady assistant, had cleared away the dinner things, and Jobkins, having said A-ah! for the third time, was just about to compose himself to study in the newspaper the burning problems of the week in his easy chair, when there came the sound of revelry by afternoon. Down the kitchen stairs they skeltered—plates, dishes, knives, forks, shoulder of lamb, vegetable marrow, gravy, and the baby's Coronation mug, all in one glorious tobogganing glide.

Clarice! It was the voice of Mrs. Jobkins that broke on the startled fit. Oh, Clarice, what have you done?

It's all right, mum, came in dullet tones the voice from the lower regions. It's only the dinner-things, mum. Wasn't it a good job I hadn't washed 'em up.

ONE FOR THE VICAR.

A vicar was one of the committee of management of a certain school in the Midlands, and his visits were usually accompanied by strings of questions relating to any discrepancy observable in the schoolroom.

On one occasion the vicar's eagle eye noticed a picture that was hanging a trifle askew, and he put the question to the scholars—

Now, can any of you tell me something that is not right in this room?

Many and varied were the answers given, until a most loving patience he said—

Come, come, now I am surprised at your lack of observation for this mistake is very glaring.

Up shot another hand.

Well, my lad, said the vicar amiably.

Please, sir, you've forgotten to take off your hat.

GAVE HIS REASON.

The head gardener of a certain public park, whose work is admired by thousands of visitors every summer, is as outspoken as he is capable.

Not long ago he was ordered to appear at a meeting to explain why he had made certain alterations without consulting the board. "Well, gentlemen," he remarked, in answer to the charge, "the alterations are a success, and that satisfies me."

But that isn't the point, said the chairman. Why didn't you consult me on the matter?

Because, sir, I'm satisfied with my place at present, and intend to keep it.

I don't think you're going the right way to keep your situation, then, said the chairman.

Well, I do, an' that's where we differ, returned the gardener boldly. I've had the job five years, and before I came you'd four gardeners in twelve months. Why? Because the first tried to please the chairman of the board and failed. The second tried to please the gentlemen of the board, and didn't stop a month. The third tried to please the secretary, and he went. The fourth tried to please the visitors, and so ran foul o' the board. The fifth —that's me—pleases himself an' keeps his job!

And, be it remarked, the gardener is still pleasing himself at the same place.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It never is but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not affect the system it taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

GEORGE GRAY Says: The World's Record Billiard Player O-T IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This case in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcoho it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (694 and 269 off the red). v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,218 (1,214 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,462 (†1,238 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
‡1,576, v. G Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
12,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 340 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

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EN PASSANT.

Matters are not very promising in the interior administration of South Africa. Circumstances that converted a some time bitter opponent of Great Britain, General Botha, to full and free co-operation with Britain having as its end the unification of South Africa and with it the absorption of the two great races concerned in one common interest, have not altogether followed in the wake of recent developments. Racial differences, as it has transpired were scotched but not killed. Controversial elements have been found in Language, Education, and Labour, marked by a parting of the ways between North and South which has not been a little accentuated in the division of responsibilities in rule between the two Cities Cape Town and Pretoria. The former which has, for many years, held a paramount position among Capitals of the world was, under the new dispensation, objected to as the supreme seat of Government by the Northern inhabitants of the unified Colony on account of its geographical position at the extreme edge of the country, while Pretoria was vetoed by the Southerners on account of want of facilities for a growing population which would have been the natural result of its selection as the Capital. Some compromise was effected by a division of responsibility, Cape Town becoming the Legislative centre and Pretoria, the Administrative seat. Apprehensions are, however, not wanting that these terms of settlement of what appeared at the onset a grave problem have not become a definite landmark of the Constitution. The two strong men of the time Botha and Jameson who, happily, are as one in the desire to elevate the new Colony to the highest degree of prosperity and loyalty, and to create a perfect union of heart and purpose between the dominant races, are confronted with difficult problems which an indefinite period of strenuous exertion and a maximum of patience and tact can alone overcome.

The "cornering" proclivities of Cousin Jonathan rarely supervene, (thank the gods!) in the domestic economy of Bombay. The anchoring of the "Cleveland" or a similar Leviathan of the Ocean, in these waters will probably be an annual circumstance bringing in its wake for a day or two a boom to the hotel-keeper doubtless, but to the public anything but a mixed blessing in the wholesale chartering of conveyances involved which means absolute exclusion from the use of those conveniences at the busiest hours of the day. The Citizen intent on pursuing the even tenour of his way at such times may be relegated to "shanks' mare", the sweltering 'bike', or a forced resort to a fifty per cent. higher fare of the "Taxi" (not to mention detention fees in the latter contingency) viewing therefrom with grim complacence his temporary displacement from the inevitable "Vic" placarded for the nonce with the temporary badge of proprietorship "Hamburg American Line No. . ." and freighted with a veritable olla podrida of unconventionality and nonchalance. Notwithstanding the advent of the "Taxi" and a recent revision of "Victoria" fares the demand for conveyances in ordinary times seems well over the supply. And we learn as a side issue that the former does not pay either in Bombay or elsewhere. A few people probably knew that a second class "Taxi" was placed on the Bombay streets, which after a brief and chequered career were removed. The margin between profit and loss in these conveyances resolves itself apparently in the upkeep of tyres, the'bane, also of every Motorist's experience. Innumerable devices obtain to lessen expense and disadvantage in this connection but few commend themselves which have not the Pneumatic terminal to the rim. Solids are proscribed in the majority, and must be until spring, wheel, and engine seating, and speed, are more adapted to their use. Nor is this impossible. Even now with the ordinary car having a fairly long wheel base there is little difference, up to a speed of 20 miles an hour, between the hard pumped up pneumatic and the solid tyre. The first outlay of the latter is the greater of the two systems, but the upkeep is far less. The Authorities in licensing "Taxis" might well enforce an arrangement (quite practicable) whereby no greater speed limit than 15 miles an hour could be exceeded. This would automatically encourage the introduction of the solid tyre, and perhaps ensure profit to carrying companies which under existing circumstances they may never obtain. The average native driver has nothing to lose by running a conveyance for all that its worth, though every mile over a certain speed means an altogether abnormal increase of wear and tear over the proportional rise between the lower speeds.

Touching motor cars generally it would seem that the low water mark in price has been reached leaving us still without that type fondly anticipated by the man of moderate means. As far as India is concerned the car of say £100 is an unknown quantity. With such a class, or that of any other, dealers have been hitherto able to add all charges and an extra profit to the trade price before putting cars on the market in India. Freights and packing charges are notoriously heavy, and unnecessarily so. There is nothing to prevent cars being imported in parts which if interchangeable (as many of American make are) could come out in lots reducing such charges to a minimum. Bodies we know could be best made locally, though such work has hitherto been undertaken at exorbitant rates. For it is the aim of every one in this country to try and amass a fortune in a given time and which some with ordinary luck and a superfluity of assurance have been able to do. And the subject generally brings one to the question of repairs to cars wherein it seems hopeless at times to realise complete satisfaction. Expert, and efficient, and desirous of turning out a good job, as the head of the ordinary garage may be, work that entails the nicest of manipulation and experience is too often entrusted to the native mechanic of the "know all" type with the result that the last state of one's car may be worse than the first. The nut just loosely fitted (a common termination to an expensive overhauling) in an important bearing might mean before the owner located it a serious damage. Such want of assisfaction in getting cars maintained in good repair has meant in many cases, the relinquishment of motoring altogether.

The recent deliberations of H. E. the Governor's Council appear to have covered a wide range of subjects mainly arising from the putting of questions which promises to become as inveterate in our Chambers here as in the Home Parliament. In a few instances this capacity might appear the chief visible sign of vindication manifested in certain Councillors for the position they occupy. Unfortunately the majority of such questions have no useful end but on the contrary tend to hinder important work. It is gratifying to realise that the several important measures of the present session, viz., the Bills for the Registration of Charities and for the Registration of Medical Practitioners, and to deal with the smoke nuisance have passed the preliminary stages. Of these that relating to the faculty alone met with any serious opposition. The result of the first reading practically a majority of 2-3rds in favour is sufficient indication of its eventual fate. The Governor's brief speech in support of the measure was weighted with sound and logical argument which formed a striking contrast to the contentions advanced by the dissentients.

The Indian Volunteer Record (Calcutta) briefly reviews the recent article on "Volunteering in India" by Captain and Adjutant Monck Mason, to which I referred some weeks back, in the course of which a few points are urged regarding the apparent attitude of Government regarding the auxiliary service. "It is notorious" the article says "that it is in the Government service itself that a large proportion of the laggards are to be found", while wonder is expressed that Volunteer Officers reach their present standard considering the entire absence of any provision by the Government of India for their higher training." There seems little doubt that "the Powers that be" when they have issued the periodical Departmental Circular advocating service among their employes feel that the limit of ordinary influence has been reached. Volunteering is undoubtedly held by the higher Government Official to be a duty, but any distinction between public servants who loyally accept the burden and those who ignore the obligation is apparently considered invidious. Hence no advantage accrues to the man who shoulders a rifle during the best years of his life, or honour to he who has filled a Commissioned rank at the sacrifice of leisure and money for an equal period. Officers here and there during recent years have been honoured with a decoration. The list is a small one and does not contain the name, it is believed, of a Government Official. The reasons are probably sufficiently obvious to those in the know. At the present time considerable dissatisfaction is felt, because a favoured few who are picked to attend the Delhi Durbar will be alone considered as worthy to recieve the Medal. "Why should not" I recently heard is asked by a Volunteer "every Volunteer who turns out on the Officia Parade to commemorate the King visit be equally eligible!" The line might be drawn a bit finer than this, of course, and include only men of long service, say, those who have put in time in the cause during the reigns of the present Monarchal dynasty. It has also been asked why the claims of old Officers have not been generally considered in the selections made for Delhi, in perference to juniors who have thus had honour thrust upon them.

It would be interesting to learn how far the present "Boy Scout" movement has affected the maintenance of the strength of Cadet Volunteering in India. One might consistently go further and ask why "scouting" could not have been held as a part of the training of Cadets if it were recognised as a necessary adjunct thereto. Authorities such as Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood lay the first great stress on the generally accepted training of Cadets which includes, as a chief qualification, straight shooting. To this end miniature Rifle Range practice has been largely advocated by these and other notable soldiers and universal expertness herein must necessarily outshine any achievement possible in scouting. This latest fad might easily prejudice the future prosperity of the higher position of defence our boys assume as Cadets, and which in a few Educational Institutions in India has maintained an eminent degree of efficiency. It is believed the matter has been viewed in this light by Officers Commanding Volunteer Battalions who cannot but trace in the newer scheme, haphazard as it is in some cases a threatened rival to the existing recognised groundwork to permanent National defence provided for in the early training of boys under a genuine military system.

LE TATILLON.

BITS OF OLD CHINA.

[By Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala.]

"Do you know the land of the flying-dragon and of porcelain teapots? The whole country is a cabinet of rarities surrounded by an immense and interminable wall, guarded by a hundred thousand Tartar sentinels. It is a curious country, and a curious people. Nature with her lank and deformed apparitions, her colossal fantastic flowers, her divarf trees, her well-defined mountains, her voluptuously strange fruits, her decked and speckled births is down there as fabulous a caricature as man with his pointed head crowned by a pig-tail, his bows, his enormous nails, his obsolete and intelligent gravity, and his childish language composed of monosyllables. In this strange country nature and man cannot look at each other without a laugh. But they do not laugh loud, both being too civilised and polished for it, and in trying to control their outburst of gaiety they make the most dizarre grimaces." Thus spoke Henry Heine, who to tell the truth knew, but the China of screens and of jars. But

MR. HUNTER

who passed the best part of his life in Canton owns in his "Bits of Old China" that, the florid kingdom is for the European who stays there a country of amasement and of surprises, that the sons of Han seem to have set themselves to laying hold of everything that is the reverse of European ideas, opinions and morals. Since ages China had in her profound wisdom decided that white was the colour of mourning, and blue of semi-mourning that the bat was the emblem of luck, the duck of domestic felicity, that trousers became women only and the skirts men with the never-failing fan, that garments were not to have pockets, that papers were to be squeezed in boots and stockings, that forks were for barbarians, and chop-sticks for the refined to cleverly thrust morsels in the mouth, that it was proper to write with a brush in perpendicular columns and for a horseman who respected himself to get into the saddle from the right, that the ancestors did not ennoble their descendants but the descendants their ancestors, that the secret of medicine was the "yin" and the "yang" or the male and the female principle, and besides patients had to pay their doctors when in health and nothing whatever when ill. How can you help wondering in a country where you see flowers everywhere, but in gardens, and where the people who seem to value life much have no dearer concern than to provide themselves with a beautiful coffin long before their time, in a country where there are neither barristers, nor lawyers, nor notaries, and where nobody feels the want of these raptores, where actions and words are governed by an etiquette as rigid as intricate which interdicts you severely from inquiring of your neighbour his wife's, daughter's or sister's health, but authorizes you to ask the first person you meet with his age and his very honourable name to which he replies. "My name of no consequence is Chung!" Were these rules and customs invented with the avowed object of opposing and vexing European tastes and habits? Those who instituted them some five thousand years ago hardly dreamt of an European. To be able to wonder is good as that is the beginning of wisdom.

CHINESE CIVILISATION

is not to be despised. The surprise once over, it merits being studied closely and judged with sangfroid. The sons of Han are our masters in agriculture, their market-gardeners incomparable, their merchants the most discreet in the world, the mandarin-face that makes us laugh carries treasures of ironic wisdom in his head, and if the rum Chinese has a way all his own of understanding life, he usually joins to his superstitions a very keen common sense, so that in that vast country where rules abound, the art of being one's own master and of governing one-self is practised with much more success than in many others. The Chinese are a happy and contented people of exemplary industry, sober, frugal, simple in their tastes, as sensible as any of us, and as rich in resources to face the trials of existence. Lovers of revolutions and of novelties feel an invincible antipathy for a people who through civil wars and the double invasion of Mongols and of Manchus have always remained the same, and have imposed on their conquerors, their traditions, and their morals. They seem to insult unsteady people by their provoking steadiness. On the other hand the Positivists having learnt of certain Chinese scholars that there is no such word as God in Chinese take interest in a race which is the enemy of chimeras and of vain speculations, and disposed to believe that metaphysics is much less necessary to happiness than rise. But the Jesuits have attested that this people had preserved the knowledge of the true God for two thousand years and practised the purest lessons of morality when Europe was plunged in error and corruption. For China to have attained a high state of civilisation while remaining faithful to the religious and social ideas of a primitive people is a

QUESTION TO ELUCIDATE.

Patriarchal regime shows itself peculiar to travelling tribes, to shepherd people who are but large families living under canvas. The gods they adore are the silent stars that shine by night, whose invitable and methodical march in space they follow. These, seeing the stars which they could not count inhabit the same sky and obey the same law were tempted to give them a master, and their eyes sought in the sky the invisible shepherd who drove before him his flock of starts. When the nomad was settled, and the house replaced the tent, the patriarchal system disappeared. China alone has preserved it proving that it is compatible with a very refined civilisation. Her architecture partakes of the tent of the Turanian wanderer, and the heavenly shepherd is incarnated in the person of her emperor. The Chinese family is a sort of civil society on joint account, where the wealth and property are generally possessed in common, and all the members of which being parties to one another are bound to lend their assistance. Authority belongs to the most aged who has to perform the functions of a chief of government. Every one has to bring in his contribution, and the resources are put together in the same chest, while bye-laws and regulations define the rights and duties of each. The maintenance of the old, the education of the young, succour for the needy, the premiums given to youths after their examinations, the dowries for girls, everything is foreseen and provided for.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE

is a political society without institutions. Except the patriarchal organisation of the family and the observances attached thereto of religious homage rendered to the memory of ancestors there are none others. The eighteen provinces of which the empire is composed are so many separate kingdoms, but the morals and the rites observed are all over the same, and China is less a people than an immense family of 400 millions of men, of which the supreme chief is the patriarch of patriarchs, and at the same time the son of heaven. The tolerance of all religions in China is due not to indifference but to policy. The rights of imagination are respected there, and each one is allowed to solve his own way questions which do not affect the police, nor public order and the surety of the empire. China has her bouzes, her sceptics and her speculative minds. Daryl the author of "The Chinese World" thinks that the best missionaries that could be sent to China would be Positivists, who would preach to the celestials the doctrines of Auguste Comte, and of Herbert Spencer. No doubt more than one mandarin would welcome them, but in return they would have to make a few concessions to their catechumens. They would have to agree to raise in the house an altar to their ancestors, and after having washed the hands to burn incense and to kneel four times, when going on a journey they would be bound to inform the dead of it, saying "I leave for such a place." Soon after their return they must hasten to inquire about their health and kneel again. The most sceptical Chinese has flexible knees, and it is a matter of doubt if Mr. Spencer who had no taste for genuflexions would ever have felt him self at home on the banks of the Yellow River. Among the philosophers of all lands and of all time

CONFUCIUS

is the most agreeable to the positivists, a saint-simonian of three thousand years ago. He thinks little of metaphysics and lays down the principle that it is not necessary to scrutinize the origin of things. He busies himself with second causes only, and reduces philosophy to morals and morals to the science of rendering China happy peaceful and easy to govern. A passionate admirer of old times, he applies himself to reviving the past preferring the old to the new in everything and holding all tradition sacred. It is said of him that he was a Socrates who did not find his Plato, he would have had difficulty in finding him, Socrates the divine caviller claimed foremost the previleges of the human mind, the right of free examination and of universal discussion. If he obeyed the laws of his country, he respected but those of his conscience and he judged his judges. For Confucius on the contrary true philosophy consisted in submission, in abstinence, the salent discipline of the mind, in the habit of discussing nothing, and of believing that things are more reasonable than we are, that we pass and they do not. Confucius founded morality on the moderation of desires and on respect, which according to him was the only virtue where excess was not to be feared even to debauchery. Thanks to him that a great empire like China has till now remained unchanged and where respect has flourished. A respectful people is a happy people. Many travellers have affirmed it. Chinese happiness does not resemble any other, and consists in a sort of family and domestic felicity tempered by the mandarin who is generally a perverse and mischievous animal. But they are ingenious enough to arrange matters so that they have very little to do with him. Patriarchal regime is their safe-guard.

STANDS FOR THE PROCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Bombay is busy making preparations for the reception of our beloved Sovereign and the great enthusiasm which prevails all round the city foretells the warm reception which Their Majesties are expected to receive from the inhabitants of our city. The great desire of all young and old, rich and poor, is to see their Sovereigns during their first entry. The rich, of course, are buying spaces at fabulous prices. To my own knowledge, an arch at a Verandah in the Fort (measuring 6' by 6') is hired at Rs 175, just for a few hours. The lower class of course will take their chance in the Roads at the risk of being crushed. But what about the respectable Middle Class Ladies? Their lot is very hard. For want of decent accommodation thousands will have to sit at home pining their fates. Stands have been made for 26,000 children. It is all very good in its way but those responsible for the success of the reception might have given a little thought of providing accommodation for the middle class public, at least for the ladies. Public Stands by private enterprise are only few and can be counted upon fingers. The seats sold there are taken upon at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each. The Royal Visit Fund advertise to grant permission to erect stands but when applications are sent there are great difficulties in the way of their being entertained on the grounds of Public constructions and are hardly accepted. Will not the authorities take this matter with a liberal spirit and give permission to put chairs and raised seats on footpaths along the Royal Road "just for an hour," and earn the blessings of thousands of ladies. The Royal Road thus lined by thousands of ladies in their variegated dresses would add greatly to the scenic effect. The inconvenience to the Public would be a trifle as compared to the happiness it would give to thousands of disappointed ladies. There are also numbers of plots still vacant where Public Stands could be raised and seats sold for Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 would pay well, as the timber used in their erection would be "hired" and not "purchased right off."—Yours, etc.,

M. M. MULLA FEROZE.

MR. ALLAN WILKIE IN "AS YOU LIKE IT."

Mr. Allan Wilkie's Company played "As you like It" at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, last evening, and it was distinctly a pity that as interesting a performance as that which they should have been attended by so poor an audience. Speaking of the production as a whole, it reflected nothing but credit on the company, although it must be admitted that Mr. Wilkie has appeared in parts which seemed to suit him better than that of the philosopher of the wilds, Jaques. The dry whimsical humour of the character was not always sufficiently clear. Mr. Wilkie often gave the part too robust a tone and the some of his speeches are undue precisenes of enunciation somewhat detracted from their effect. On the other hand the "Rosalind" of Miss F. Hunter-Watt's was decidedly one of her best performances and gave one little of any excuse for complaint. She was always sweet and womanly, and in the later scenes in the Forest of Arden filled her part with a sprightly and natural gaiety, which made her the life of the stage. Miss Kathleen Clanchy was a thoroughly sympathetic and tender Celia while Mr. Herbert Mansfield was a manly and attractive Orlando and Mr. Philip Gordon as excellent "Touchstone." The several humorous and grotesque characters who appear in the Forest scenes were all well represented and as one has remarked the performances generally was one on which the Company deserved to be congratulated.

To-day "The Merchant of Venice" will be played at a matinee, and "Twelfth night" in the evening.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	Light M. S.	Moderate M. S.	Fresh M. S.
Turquoise	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston	...27	26·3	15 6·6 8 21·06
Melody	.....Officers B A	17	29·8	15 5·4·4 17 29·8
Eileen IV	...J F Watson, Esq & Major Muter	.....	Scr	Scr Scr
Mashuka	Lieut Robertson R N	.13	55·1	12 5·5·4 11·20·001

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja Buoy port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy port—Cee Vessel = 11·93 miles.

"B" CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Antelope	29 30	Officers Warwick Regt
Lylie.....	23 36	Messrs D Fraser and R E Fischer
Pepita.....	35 24	Lieut J White R N
Maya	Scr	V T Janson Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. = 11·80 miles.

"C" CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Fenella	Scr	Dr B K Goldsmith
Maud.....	3 15	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie.....	5 41	Messrs Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	3 15	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	2 23	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow	2 26	E Y Watson Esq
Cricket	11 14	T S Gregson Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—N Karanja Buoy port—Tucker Beacon port—Cee Vessel...N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. = 9·78 miles.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

Zuleika Dobson by Max Beirbohm (Heinemann). To all readers who love a thoroughly humorous story, this can be strongly recommended it is amusing from cover to cover. No adjective could adequately describe the charm of Miss Zuleika Dobson. Europe and America lie helpless, panting, prostrate before her; in Paris, for a whole month, the members of the Jockey Club played no bacarat, having all sucsambed to the nobler passion; in Madrid Alvarez, the matador of matadors, dies with her name upon his lips, having tried to kill the last bull without taking his eyes off "la divana senorita." In Berlin, every night, the students escort her home with torches; in St. Petersburg, Grand Dukes forget their traditional austerity and make morganatic offers; in Rome, the Pope launches a Bull against her that falls entirely flat! And the glory of her equipment, her dresses and jewels! She has pearls so sensitive that their colour changes with her emotion; she has forests of shoes; it would need the daintiest pen to describe the marvels of her wardrobe. And, withal, she is still a virgin and has never loved. But Fate brings her to Oxford—is she not, by some strange chance, granddaughter of the Warden of Judas!—and there she meets a man as great in his degree as she in hers—no less a person than the Duke of Dorset.

THE MAGNIFICENT MALE.

The fourteenth duke, several marquises, earls, viscounts and barons, with palaces all over Europe, high rank in the Feerage of France (given to his father for not having cut Louis Napoleon in the Bois), a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Garter, Hereditary Comber of the Queen's Lap Dogs—with eleven ghosts permanently attached to his different residences, and special apparitions to denote the approaching demise of one of his race—has yet condescended to be a mere undergraduate at Judas, and, haughtily conforming to the traditions of the place, lives, without even a single valet, in rooms at a house of which humble Mrs. Batch is the landlady, and Katie, her blue eyed daughter, the sole attendant and ministrant. Even as Zuleika towers above all the heroines of fiction, so does his Grace dwarf the most admirable of Crichtons. He has taken—need one say, without any effort?—every prize and distinction the university had to offer: he excels at every sport, besides being "adroit in the killing of all birds and fishes, stags and foxes." On one occasion, happening to be in town, he wanders into the House of Lords, delivers, of course, without any preparation, a speech against a Bill that was on the point of being passed; and, by his destructive criticism, the lofty and irresistible flights of his eloquence, kills it so dead that the Leader of the House has no option but to rise sulkily in his seat and move "that the Bill be read this day six months." All England rang with his name; he was the one person unmoved. For, indeed, few things move him. Beautiful as the most Greek of the gods, superb, magnificent, he holds himself aloof from the world; he has never loved; and he meets Zuleika.

THE WONDERFUL LOVE STORY.

He dines with the warden the night of Zuleika's arrival, and, for the first time in her life she attains her one great desire, her imperious craving—she finds a man who will not fall prostrate, who will even snub her! Of the duke's flight from the dinner-table and her hot pursuit; his sudden collapse before her, and her resentment; his rash resolve, and her acquiescence; the burning passions that alternate between the two, each receding when the other advances—of these I will say nothing, but refer the reader to the book. There he shall be told how Noaks loved her, the humble Noaks, who had rooms above the duke's, and wears an iron anti-rheumatic ring; of the passion the awakened in the MacQuern and Mr. Oover, the Rhodes scholar, and the members of the Junta Club, the most exclusive of all such institutions in Oxford—so exclusive, indeed, that for a term the duke was its sole member and proposed, seconded, and blackballed candidates himself; he shall read how all young Oxford grovelled before Zuleika, and how hugely she enjoyed it; of the duke's vigil outside her window, and how she so far forgot what was due to his rank and dignity as to empty the water-jug over his august head; of the dinner at the rooms of the Junta; what amazing dinner, and the flight of all the guests through the window; of the unrequited love of Katie Batch, and how Noaks plighted his troth to her with the anti-rheumatic ring; all these things he shall learn, and many more no less delectable and, if there be humour in the man, he shall enjoy, and chuckle vastly, and forget his cares for the day.

Man and Beast in Eastern Ethiop'a by J. Bland. Sutton Macmillan.—When reading such books as Mr. Bland-Sutton's an Englishman can best understand the gift of the Empire. As a great French novelist has said: No English writer who can travel ought ever to be without a theme. He was speaking of novelists; but his words apply yet more nearly to the naturalist and, indeed, the ethnologist. Ethiopia, an old name for a newly defined area, is more full of life, from elephants to tsetse flies, than perhaps any region in the world, and the genus humanum is only less interesting than the beasts and birds and insects. I imagine the picture in its outstanding features: the vast lakes, where the hippos from the depths like floating islands, and the ibis rise with the noise of wings like great waters; where the mud is filled with the defined footprints of a hundred beast. As vividly green as Indian rice fields the banana trees, with leaves 10ft. long, announce the amazing fertility. An and hill is large enough to give you from its peak a view of a great plain gorgeous in the sunlight that "decorates the morning sky," as they say in the native idiom.

Hurdcott by John Ayscough (Chatto and Windus)—Mr. Ayscough has much to recommend him as a novelist. First of all, he tells a good tale, as in "Hurdcott," where more than once the reader's mind is pleasantly set at guessing. Secondly, he brims over with quaint kind, shrewd thought, which he expresses in easy, delightful English. And, lastly, he is an incorrigible optimist. Here is a man who knows the world and loves it with all its faults; a man who is not blind to the darker side of life and yet sees beauty everywhere. And so strong is his faith that he communicates it to his reader, who closes this happy, tender, loving book with a feeling that it is good to live.

"The Wilderness by Joseph Hocking (Hodder and Stoughton)—Mr. Hocking, in "The Wilderness", goes to the Tichborne case for his inspiration. Robert Dalverston, a wastrel, only son and heir to large estates, dies in Australia in Ralph Endellion's arms. Ralph yields to the temptation of a convenient personal resemblance and leaves for England and the chance of a squirehood and great possessions. The story goes through the usual thrills—recognition by retainers, doubts as to identity, a love interest which forces confession, renunciation, and atonement. In actual life Orton, the butcher, did badly with this plot. Mr. Hocking, the novelist, does much better for his hero.

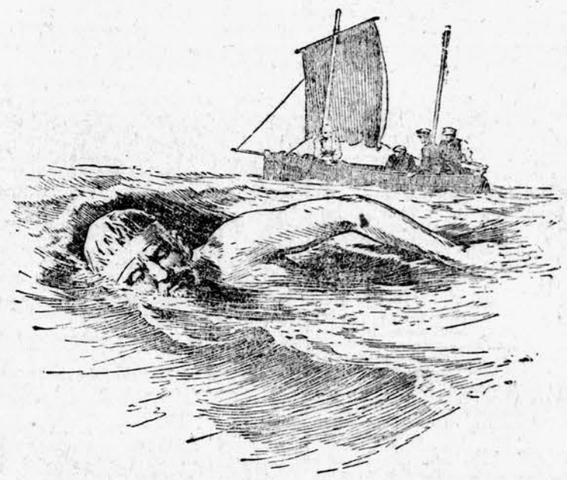
The Power of the Petticoat by Mrs. Henry Tippetty (John Long)—This is a very misleading title, it either suggests suffragettes or finery and frivolity, whereas the story is one of tragic emotions. The scene is laid in modern Rome. It is very well-written, some of the characters being cleverly drawn.

Body and Soul by Lady Trowbridge (Mills and Boon)—The hero of this clever novel is Lord Charbury, who—at Earl's Court Exhibition—meets and falls in love with a very pretty girl, Rosalys Weston, daughter of dull but worthy suburbanites, typical West Kensington people. He marries her, and poor Rosalys suffers many things in her new and often unsongenial evironment; but it all somes right in the end, for by sheer goodness of heart and innate nobility of character she so influences her husband that he develops into quite a decent individual. Rosalys, indeed, despite her old-fashioned habit of fainting at critical moments is a really lovable person, as is her dear old mother, while all the other people are vivaciously drawn.

The Protector by Harold Bindloss (Ward, Lock and Co)—A very good story of life in Canada. Mr. Bindloss knows the Dominion so well, he generally relates lively interesting stories of adventure and romance which are well worth reading.

The Tale of Timmy Tiptoes.—The new title for the season, is the twelfth of the now famous Peter Rabbit Books, and we venture to think will prove one of the most popular of all of them with the little ones, being a story of the favourite little Grey Squirrels of our Public Parks. The Tale of Timmy Tiptoes by Beatrix Potter, containing 27 Coloured Illustrations by the Author. (Size 6 3-4 x 4 1-4, bound in two styles: art style, daisy design, gilt, 1-6d. net: art paper boards, flat back, 1s. net. (F. Warne & Co.)

The Great Channel Swim



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It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitations, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful period., backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly nutritive preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whosoever or whatsoever form met with; scrofula, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprs, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, strong, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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INDIA AND THE DURBAR

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Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.

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HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.

By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.

By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ujina 3,426 tons, Captain W. Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W. H. Hood, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 927 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Bloemfontein, 2,958 tons, Captain J. B. Pattison, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, October 21, with a general cargo and oil.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Salsette, 2,321 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kinross 2,652 tons, Captain G. Dracup, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta November 14, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain H. M. C. Diarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, horses, and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H M S Fox .....Comdr Tancred.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Harvey ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Lack ....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche.....Troopship
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—Nov. 24.

Abana .....2709 Wilson..... .....W & A G & Co
Baron Ardiosean.....2774 Reid .....K Nixon & Co
Bloemfontein .....2958 Pattison..... .....
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr..... .....
Fairley .....2768 Samson ... ...
Kinross.....2652 Dracup..... .....
Nadir.....2041 White... .....T Morrison &Co
Palitana.....1933 Kilner.....t' Gulf.....M M & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin...Aden...25-11...P & O Co
Wardha.....2852 Cammock...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Umballa.....3426 Nielson ... .M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mac Million	2805	Shearer	..		J Finlay & Co
B City of Lahore	4424	Macpherson	K'chi		K Nixon &Co
C&R Trafford	3436	Hood	Karachi		K Nixon &Co
F Wakasa Maru	3884	Nielson	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
K Westward Ho	2316	Carter	..		J Mackintosh & Co
L Nellore	737	Cadou	Jeddah		A S N Co
M Gallea	555	Wratt	Repairing		27-10...
					J Mackintosh & Co
N Carunna	2432	Cuckney	..		W& A Graham & Co
O Abbotsford	2351	Shalton	Liverpool		4-12 .....
P Scharzfels	3353	Stoshkies	..		Hamburg ...W & A... Graham & Co
U Devanha	4795	Hickey	Shanghai		6-12	P & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Tremadow....2335 Pelham....London....25-11 R Bros
2 Massilia ...3250 Thomson ...W & A Graham & Co
3 Epsom...2790 Craigs...Antwerp ..4-12...W& A & Co
4 Farringford ...2378 Scroggie.....Liverpool...27-11 Graham & Co
5 Santhia.....3353 Seddon.....Calcutta ...M M & Co
7 Africa.....2565 Seberick..... .....A L S Co
8 Markgraf.....3758 Ihle.....A Strandes & Co
9 Chanda...3337 Tiecart... ... .M M & Co
1C&11 Oceana.....3507 Jones.....P & O Co
12&13 Egypt...4178 Sumers ...London ...2-12...P & Co
15 Levanzo...2281 Mattina.....Rubattino Line
16 Orsolo.....2849 Chiesa ...Venice S N & Co

H W P D

Dredger Kuln .....401.....Repairing.....B P Trust
Sabarmati.....524 C Ahmed... ...Repairing .....
Saraswati.....443 Abram ...N F...N F...Bo S N &Co
30 ton Crane.
Bahadur.....329 Ahmed ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
23	H M S Sphinx ...	Harvey	Muscat, Nov 18
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta, Nov 11
24	Bloemfontein.....	Pattison	New York, Oct 21
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 20
	Pundua	McDiarmed...	Basreh, Nov 11
	H M S Fox.....	Tancred	Colombo, Nov 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Trafford Hall	Hood	Liverpool, &c
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta

The steamer Clan, MacMillan entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale DiServizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Singapore on the 23rd instant, for Penang and Bombay and the same Co's steamer D Baldulno left Suez on the 24th instant for Aden and Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—29 bales wool, B Tullokchand; 42 bales wool, M Ratanji; 27 bales wool, T Tezpal; 50 bales wool, M Bana; 56 casks skins, Nizamoodin and Co; 14 bales wool, N Goculdas; 30 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 104 casks skins. Nizamondin and Co; 21 casks skins Enrico N Stein; 250 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 60 bales old canvaspicus, S Moosaji.

Trenneadow s—2,000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Westward Ho s—7,513 cwt castorseed and 600 cwts myrabollam 12,750 cwt cottonseed, L Pragji; 23 bales hemp M Moolji and Co; 2,253 cwt castorseed, G Bhimji; 3,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 3,015 cwt myrabollam, W Becher; 510 cwt myrabollam E Oomersey.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Scharzfels s—62 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,004 cwt myrabollam, W Bechar; 5,000 cwt mowrasseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 744 cwt myrabollam, A Khimji; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—100 casks skins, C J Mathew and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Corunna s—7000 bags castorseed L Pragji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—150 cwts cashewnuts and 152 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts gum 100 cwts cashewnuts, 100 cwts olibanum and 8 pots rosa oil; M Jafferbhoy; 25 bales hemp, K Vizram.

FOR GENOA.

Farringford s—2335 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co; 1000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Levanzo s—822 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—404 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—300 bales twist, S J David and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 37 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—66 chests opium, H Surajmal; 44 chests opium, H G Ghanshamdas; 75 chests opium, H Gajanand.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 1,417 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 400 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 68 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—475 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—17 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

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Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 25th Nov., 1911.

THE EX-MEMBER FOR INDIA.

It will be remembered that the Parliament which assembled at Westminster six years ago contained a strong pro-Indian party under the leadership of Sir Henry Cotton, which promised to revolutionize the relations between Whitehall and the East by a campaign against bureaucracy and its malevolent influences. But the dominant personality of Mr. John Morley, the Secretary of State in the new Cabinet, defeated those aspirations. In this connection it is interesting to note that one important phase of his predecessor's policy is being continued by Lord Crewe, who has recently appointed a member of the Home Civil Service to the Judicial Secretaryship held by the late Sir Herbert Risley for which there were many qualified aspirants among the men who have retired from the East. When those offices were created on the transfer of India to the Crown it was intended that they should be occupied by pensioned Civilians whose Oriental experiences would be a useful corrective in the consideration and disposal of matters referred to England for decision, and until Mr. Morley's advent that procedure was followed with fairly satisfactory results. But his term of office was marked by a disregard of these precedents, as vacancies which occurred were given to men unconnected with India and his successor has just signified his adhesion to the new policy by nominating an Englishman who knows nothing of judicial matters, either Eastern or British. As a consequence of this questionable innovation there now remains but one Anglo-Indian Secretary at Whitehall who, in course of time, will doubtless be replaced by some inexperienced protege, thus completing the divorce between India and the subordinate departments of the Home administration. The baneful results which must follow this policy are too obvious to require elaboration but we commend the matter to the forthcoming Congress, if they are looking for a real and substantial grievance, for here is one ready made and of far more importance than eloquent orations about the adventures of self-government or the imperfections of civilians.

Sir Henry Cotton's brief and noxious Parliamentary career is recalled by the recent publication of his "Indian and Home memories" which recite his experiences as a Bengal Civilian, his embroilment with Lord Curzon on the Assam labour problem, and explains and justifies the attitude he assumed as a party leader towards Lord Minto's administration and the revolutionists whose after-math of mischief is not yet extinguished. It will be remembered that one of his strongest and oft-repeated indictments against the late Viceroy and Mr. Morley was the application of Lord Hasting's half-forgotten Regulation as a means of stifling anarchical speaking and writing without the usual judicial preliminaries according to him and those who accepted his leadership the resuscitation of this old statute was an impious and indefensible transgression of the rights of personal liberty, and so it is interesting to discover that at one stage of his official career he proposed to apply it to a Bengali whose political utterances were open to suspicion. Sir Henry Cotton represented a British constituency in Parliament for four years, losing his seat at the general election in 1910, and it has to be said that no one regretted his disappearance from a scene where his activities were most harmful to Indian interests. We need not recapitulate the episode which marked his incessant interventions at a period when the unrest gravitated towards open disaffection nor comment upon his defence of the attacks he led against the policy of Lord Minto, except to remark that it is not convincing and is unlikely to displace the judgment already passed upon him and his party. For a half-a-dozen years prior to his retirement from the Civil Service, Sir Henry Cotton was Chief Commissioner of Assam, and might have become the first Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal after the partition, had he not collided with Lord Curzon and the planting interests upon the labour question. He gives the history of this disagreement at considerable length and supports his accusations of bad faith by the ex-Viceroy with evidence which is now produced for the first time, but which would have been more useful had it been revealed when the controversy was in progress. But official regulations doubtless prevented its publication earlier, and it is only interesting at the present time as demonstrating the strength of a lost cause, and showing that Viceroys, like ordinary individuals, are liable to alter preconceived views and that when this occurs administrators who desire peace and promotion had better mould their attitudes to meet the new situation. Sir Henry Cotton declined to accept this obvious compromise with the result that he had to take his pension on the completion of thirty-five years' service, and left the East penetrated with embitterments which are not conducive to a calm and impartial survey of individuals and measures. This feeling probably accounts for his subsequent hostility towards members of his old service when he reached Westminster, and for the aspersions he made or suggested touching the administration when it was grappling with sedition and assassination.

Apart from these disputatious episodes the earlier pages of the volume contain many well-penned sketches, for Sir Henry can be both graphic and interesting when he eschews politics and personal grievances, of individuals in Calcutta society thirty or forty years ago and good stories concerning their varieties and additions. The best of these refers to the aitchless Railway Agent of these days whose deficiency in the aspirate and misapplications of it were endless sources of amusement to his friends, though these imperfections did not prevent his recognition as the best man in his own particular sphere of industry. We have also visions of long-departed Viceroys with the author's appraisements of their accomplishments and policies, and of several Lieutenant-Governors, the most notable of whom were Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple. Both of them reached Westminster long before Sir Henry Cotton began his brief and inglorious career in the greatest debating Society in the world, and both were adepts in emptying the House whenever they rose to address it, for though full of knowledge and wisdom upon Oriental problem they were neither persuasive nor eloquent orators. Sir Henry who came years after them as the avowed Champion of India with a party which might have been useful had it been properly and intelligently led misused his chances of distinction and is now a disappointed and chagrined critic of the successes of others, but all the same his book is an informing contribution to Anglo-Indian literature because a consultation of his misfortunes and the motives which produced them may prevent similar failure among those who aspire to educate a democratic Parliament to a more rightful appreciation of the problems of Oriental administration.

GREATER LONDON'S DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, we hear by yesterday's mail, is about to set out upon another great administrative experiment, and it is probable that before long we shall see set up a central authority to govern the huge urban development, which is in progress in and on the outskirts of Greater London. Should this come to pass, it will be the greatest authority that has ever established for the purposes of town planning and urban improvement and the steps which will be taken in the carrying out of its huge task will naturally be followed with close attention, by such eastern cities as Bombay and Calcutta, where similar authorities on a smaller scale are already in existence. For, although the town planner in the west and in the east must plan in many respects on different principles, yet they have much to teach each other, and our Bombay, for instance, with the gradual extinction of its gardens and open spaces and its constant additions of tall buildings grows more like another London every day. Would that our planners could draw their inspiration from the garden cities, which now begin to grow on London's fringes! As regards the details of this new London scheme, the Government is known to be at work on the preliminaries, but it is not expected that much will be heard about them until after next session. Various progressive bodies have long urged the Government to do something, and the enormous growth of the places outside the limits of the London area, shown dramatically by the last census returns, has made further delay impossible. The need of unity bought about by the new town-planning policy has also forced the scheme forward. The central authority, which may be an enlarged County Council or may be a recognised City Corporation, would govern a huge district with a population of over seven and a quarter millions, stretching east to west from Erith to Uxbridge, and south to north from Epsom to Hatfield. It would add nearly three millions to the population of administrative London. The scheme it is said, will include more than town, planning and will probably involve equalisation of rates and uniformity of valuation and assessment. It would do for London what has been done recently for Greater Birmingham and the Potteries. The essentially public services over the whole area would be centralised, with obvious advantages in uniformity and the saving of money. At the same time it would have an important effect on town-planning by introducing a common policy. Just now many places on the outskirts, are entering on schemes admirable in themselves and in relation to their immediate neighbours, but planned without reference to the needs of the greater community. Town-planning, to be effective, must work from the centre outwards, not the reverse, as it is doing in London at present. Similarly with regard to the huge traffic problem. The new arterial roads recommended by the Commissioners will be cut through the territories of half-a-dozen different authorities, in some of which town-planning schemes are in progress, and it would be the work of the central authority to take a wide view, which is precisely what the local authority cannot do. Altogether the scheme, crammed full of interesting possibilities, will be the biggest administrative change that London has experienced since its modern administration began.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

THE recent report of the purchase by the Canadian Navy of the cruiser "Aboukir," at present with the Mediterranean fleet, was generally taken as the sign of a more energetic policy on the part of the Canadian Government. It is, however, pointed out by a London naval correspondent that this need not necessarily be so. In mail week, apparently, some doubt existed whether the "Aboukir" had been actually sold or only lent to Canada. No later information has yet reached us, but it was then suggested that the cruiser might have been placed at the service of the Duke of Connaught during his year of office. The armoured cruiser "Aboukir" was continually used by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia when His Royal Highness was High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. It was specially fitted up to meet the convenience of Their Royal Highnesses, and it would not be unnatural that, either as a loan or purchase, this ship should follow the Duke of Connaught across the Atlantic. The Canadian Government has not sufficient officers and men to man this man-of-war, so in any case her crew must continue to be drawn from the Royal Navy. Indeed, the fact that the naval organisation in Canada is in such a backward state is one reason for doubting the report that this ship has been purchased by the Canadians. At present the Canadian Navy, under Rear-Admiral Kingswill (lent by the Admiralty), consists only of the two obsolescent cruisers, "Niobe" and "Rainbow," which are used as training ships, and with the possible exception of the "Aboukir," so far not another unit, large or small, has been purchased, or built, or even ordered.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Arcadia" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 17th instant, passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday,

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja" (extra) left Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Tuesday next.

H. M. S. "Sphinx," Commander John Harvey, R. N., arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Muscat, which port she left on the 18th instant.

H. M. S. "Fox," Commander J. C. Tancred, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, which port she left on the 20th instant.

MR. P. C. Lyon of East Bengal, Mr. Arthur of Bombay, and Mr. Carr of Madras, will be gazetted additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay, writes to us that the steamer, "Beachey" which is reported from Colombo to be aground on a reef off Minicoy, does not belong to the company, but has been chartered by them to convey surplus cargo from London to Calcutta. She is owned by the Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the Mahanady and the Wengungs irrigation projects in Central Provinces. These schemes, when completed, will prove a great source of strength to the local administration in dealing with scarcity and famine. It may be recalled that the projects were urged by non-official members from the Central Provinces, particularly by the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy during the last budget discussion.

IT is usual in newly irrigated tracts in the Punjab for the Government to arrange on their own land for sale and auctions of town lots in order to provide towns and markets, but the interesting departure from this practice is being made at the village of Nankana Sahab, the birth place of Guru Nanak Here priests of the shrine have offered for sale by auction for bazar and residential sites privately owned spare land around the shrine.

THE Lahore Museum has been recently enriched by the purchase from Mr. Bleazby, who was formerly Assistant Accountant General, Lahore, of his collection of Græco-Bactrian coins. His collection consists of 780 coins including some rare and valuable specimens and one of the most complete in existence. The Græco-Bactrian section of his collection has been secured for the Lahore Museum on the strong recommendation of Mr. Whitehead, Honorary Numismatist, to the Government.

AT the annual meeting of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science, Calcutta, on Thursday evening, it was reported, that the Association had a bank balance of Rs. 1,89,010.

THE following announcement appeared in the "Scotsman" of November 7th:—"A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in February in India, between Marshall F. Reid C.I.E., Bombay, and Henrietta Mabel, younger daughter of James Tait-Burton, J.P., Scotstoun, South Queensferry."

LORD RENDLESSHAM, who was well known as a sportsman and country gentleman, died at his seat in Suffolk on Nov. 9.

MISS Ross has received from the Persian Government £255 as compensation for the first robbery of which she was a victim.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

QUO VADIS?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

SINCE Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule *bâllon d'essaie* of twenty-five years ago, it would be difficult to find a parallel to the sensation caused by what may well be called Mr. Asquith's epoch-making speech of last Tuesday, promising a manhood. Suffrage Bill for next session. The only marked difference is that whereas Mr. Gladstone's intimation aroused half the nation to a state of fierce anger and hostility Mr. Asquith's pronouncement has been accepted so far with almost fatalistic resignation by the Opposition. Men, who it might be thought from their earnestly held political principles would have regarded this extraordinary new departure as actually the end of all things, merely say that Unionism has nothing to fear from manhood suffrage. This may only be another illustration of the fact that the tendencies now most evident in the Unionist party are frankly democratic and that its more active members realise that the only way to upset the Liberal-Radical Labour Coach is to outbid their opponents in popular reform. I should not be surprised if before long we found a graduated income-tax and a large scheme of peasant proprietorship figuring as planks in the Unionist platform. But if at present among Unionists as a body there is no great antagonism to the immense change outlined by the Prime Minister, or at any rate no antagonism, if the scheme is accompanied by some checks such as a redistribution of seats involving one vote one value there is Opposition enough from the Suffragists, and no wonder! They, of course, stand to lose their Conciliation Bill without gaining anything in exchange. Out of Bedlam I suppose there is nobody who thinks that even this House of Commons, a plurality of whose members are pledged in a way to some form of woman suffrage, would as the *Times'* Parliamentary correspondent puts it by a stroke of the pen, make the majority of the electors in the country women. As a solution of the difficulty Ministerial suffragists are talking of a device which strikes one as rather ingenious. Their idea is that the franchise should be given to women over a certain age. A certain age indeed. Who is to find out what the age is? This is adding insult to injury!

The country had hardly recovered from the shock caused by Mr. Asquith's announcement when the news of Mr. Balfour's resignations came as another bolt from the blue. There is of course genuine regret among all parties at the spectacle of greatest parliamentary protaganist taking off his armour at an age when in politics a man is considered almost young, but it is undeniable that as the *Globe* frankly admits Mr. Balfour has taken a step which is in conformity with the wishes of no inconsiderable sections of his party. The enthusiasm displayed in the Opposition benches last night by Mr. F. E. Smith's great fighting speech about Mr. Bryce and Reciprocity shows what is in the wind. They want to be led by a more pugnacious man than Mr. Balfour, and if they choose Mr. Bonar Law as at the time of writing seems not improbable, there will be plenty of pugnacity. At all events I think the Unionist Party will survive Mr. Balfour's resignation and perhaps be the stronger for it.

THE DURBAR.

It would be foolish to ignore the fact that for various reasons the journey of the Sovereign and his gracious Consort to India is not regarded with unmixed feelings and without misgiving by many in this country. Nevertheless except among those "Imperialists" who always leave India out of their thoughts when they "think Imperially" there is I believe only one opinion about the selection of India as the first unit of the Oversea dominions to be honoured with the visit of His Majesty as Sovereign. Mr. Asquith's statement the other night as to the composition of the small body that will exercise certain executive functions of the Crown in the King's absence was somewhat of a surprise. That the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President (Viscount Morley) would be members of the Commission was a foregone conclusion, but the inclusion of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Archbishop of Canterbury was not generally anticipated. Everyone is delighted this position of honour has been given to Prince Arthur of Connaught who has already proved himself a worthy son of a worthy father and who has already deserved well of the country by the admirable manner in which he has represented the present and late King on many important occasions. There were doubtless reasons of an historical character for adding the Archbishop of Canterbury who moreover is evidently *persona grata* both at Buckingham Palace and in Downing Street. Two other questions in connection with the Durbar preparations have been attracting some attention, namely the desecration of the Elephanta Caves as reported by the special correspondent of the *Times* in a telegram from Bombay and "the divinity of Kings" from the Hindu point of view. As Sir George Birdwood has kindly written to me very informingly on both matters I cannot do better than quote his whole letter just as I have this moment received it.

"VANDALISM AT ELEPHANTA."

9th November, 1911.

"I cannot, without further, and more intimate details, express an opinion—worth having—on the charge of "Vandalism at Elephanta" brought against the Public Works Department, Bombay, and published in The *Times* of yesterday, as received from their special correspondent. If the temple is now used for worship by the Hindus, that is if the temple is frequented by Hindus for worship, and there is an attendant priest, or college of priests, the "cow-dunging" of it, would be an act not of desecration, but rather of consecration, all "the 5 products of the cow" being of sin and defilement cleansing power. From the strictly antiquarian, and archæological point of view, the caves are of little importance, and it is to the picturesqueness of their position, and also of their modern history, that is of the circumstance of their bombardment by the Portuguese that they chiefly owe the popular European interest in them. When the advanced sheets of Fergusson's "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture" were sent me some twenty years ago by Mr. William Stebbing for review in *The Times*, the first thing I did, as 'a Bombay Man' was to look out what he had said of the caves of Elephanta. There was not a word about them in the volume; and being 'a Bombay Man' I at once reported the fact; on which Mr. Fergusson set to work and interpolated as much as he could, without seriously delaying the publication of the volume, about our Elephanta Caves. They were of no direct value in the scheme of his work; and now that a new edition of it has been published last year—edited by our Dr. James Burgess and Professor Phene Spiers, the classical account of these caves is still to be found in Burgess's 'Temples of Elephanta,' 1871. In short, the chief archæological value of the Elephanta Caves is in conforming the date, about the 9th cent. A. D. of the group of Western Indian Hindu temples, and Buddhistic religious buildings in which it may be included. As a popular show-place, some portions of them might well be plastered up with cow-dung, and whitewash! It should never be forgotten in Bombay that when Lord Canning, accompanied, among others, by the ladies of the Viceregal party, and of Government House, Bombay, visited the Elephanta Caves under the guidance of the Reverend and learned Doctor John Wilson, the greatest philomath Scotland ever produced, and so delighting in learning that he never recognised an impropriety when he saw it, the latter had suddenly to be hurried on by Lord Canning, when coming to the great *Yoni-lingam*—unique in all India in its mechanism—he was about to give a full explanation. I hope that at least has not been removed, or broken up for road metal; at was the last of the Elephanta that stood before the caves, half broken up, when I rescued it, and had the broken pieces put together again as could best be done, in the Victoria Gardens. You will find the date of the visit in the *Bombay Gazette*, but nothing of this memorable incident so illustrative of the guilelessness of John Wilson's character and utter absorption in his learned researches and universal reading.

"THE DIVINITY OF KINGS"

Next as to the Hindu doctrine of the divinity of Kings and Kingship, there is great exaggeration in what is being said. They are sacred because everything is sacred among the Hindus. A King,—any *effective* ruler, is regarded as an incarnation of eight divinities the "Moon"-light, the 'Sun"-light, the Wind, Fire, "Dew" or "Rain", "Water" and "Wealth", and "Death" (Yama). They are all eight actual gods; and you see that when I translate their names they are all elements, save death, for wealth means "precious metals." they are the "Hot and Cold, the Moist and Dry, and again, "the Earth, Air, Water and Fire" of which all flesh is made. The King is a god, but so is a teacher, the King's shadow must not be trod on, and so must not be the teacher's, *nor that of any reddish brown animal!* But let a King cease to be virile, in any way, and his divinity, his kinghood is gone. One-sixth part of his merit consists in the peace, safety and prosperity of his subjects; and if they become disorderly, rebellious, and disloyal, the demerit is all his, and then disloyalty, in the circumstances, a redeeming merit. Any learned Brahmin will tell you this, and quote chapter and verse; after all it is only common-sense theologised, and so made binding. It is this insistance of virility in Kings that has both made the East and unmade it; unmade it through the *seraglio* and the *harem* system. They were, and still are, ensigns of their divinity, in short sacro-sanct institutions. And there is excuse enough for it; for they see what we would call with slanderous inspiration Don-Joanism pervading, and sustaining all Nature. Take the *Coccus Lacca* found in its colonies (of 100,000 i.e. a *lakh*) like ruddled blisters on so many trees all over India. The creatures exist but for the instant of their ceaseless reproduction, leaving stick-lac, from which we get the useful "shell-lac" and "sealing-wax," and our beautiful pigment "lake." Take the trees on which this "Lac-insect" colonises. The ultimate result of their re-creative function is but the production of another leaf, or in certain cases pair of leaves the plant, unit ("plants" being a congeries of leaves), wrapped up in a series of seed-coverings to enable the species to continue its existence through the cold of winter in boreal countries, and the heat of summer in tropical; the bye product of the superfluity of their proliferous energy being especially in the phanerogamous plants the dazzing apparitions of their exquisitely graceful forms and glorious colouring, to say nothing of their sanatory goodly fruits etc. These bye products all cannote in man the genius of a Homer, a Dante, a Shakespeare, a Goethe; of a Pheidias, a Praxman, a Canova; of a Cæsar, and Alexander, a Nelson, a Buonaparte, that is throughout the West; throughout the more simple minded East, they have always directly connoted deity, and expressly in its fecundity; and the *seraglio* and the *harem* were the obvious results of this ingermous connotation In discussing Oriental social customs we should always bear this in mind,—that in their origin they are all based on theological doctrines; and where, as in some instances these doctrines have mislead them, there is not the sin of it, although all the punishment is theirs, as seen in the incorrigible political decrepitude and degradation alike of Aryan Persia, and Turanian Turkey, and all the Muslim people of Northern Africa.

THE COLOUR LINE AGAIN.

It is not often that Mr. Timothy Healy interests himself actively in matters Asiatic and possibly it is owing to his occupying the position of an English K. C. and a Bencher of Grays Inn that he has been induced to put down the following question for next Monday:—"To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he has recently sanctioned regulations closing the civil services and the police services of Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States against all persons, although natural-born British subjects and successful in the open competitive examinations held in London, who are not of pure European descent both in the male and female line; if so, what are the exact terms of such regulations, how are the pedigrees of candidates investigated; and are similar regulations in force in the French, Dutch or Portuguese colonies in the East?" Should such regulations have received Mr. Harcourt's sanction there are others besides Mr. Timothy Healy who will want to know the reason why. If otherwise qualified British subjects of non-European descent are to be excluded on racial grounds alone from the Crown Colonies as well as from the self-governing colonies we shall hear a great deal more about the matter. Such a prohibition would be an inversion of the policy recommended by Mr. Richard Jebb and other Imperialists of his school of thought as a possible solution of one of the most difficult problems facing British statesmen, a problem that might by the way very well engage Lord Crewe's attention during his stay in India.

A DISPUTED BARONETCY.

It is "hard lines" after having had a handle to your name for nearly a decade to find that you are only a plain Mister! Such, if there is no appeal from the decision given yesterday by a Committee of the Privy Council, is the unfortunate lot of Mr. Edward Charles Cox, late Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency. For twenty-one years Mr. Cox's father, the Rev. Sir George William Cox, enjoyed the privileges of a baronet without his right to do so being called into question by the College of Arms or any of the liege subjects of Queen Victoria or of her immediate successor. In "the India Office List" which I have before me and which is an official publication, if there ever was one, the ex-Deputy Inspector-General is described as "Sir Edmund Charles Cox, Bart."

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

SWEEPING FORM OF SIR E. GREY'S MOTION.

Resignation Rumour Ridiculed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Sir Edward Grey's motion on Monday will be "That the foreign policy of the Government be now considered."

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The form of Sir Edward Grey's motion with reference to foreign policy, to be moved on Monday, is unusual. It enables him to speak first and to discuss the whole realm of foreign policy, not merely the situation with regard to Morocco. It does not raise the question of confidence, and no vote is necessary.

The papers unanimously ridicule the rumour that Sir Edward Grey may possibly resign. They point out that though the extremist Radicals are suspicious of the Government's foreign policy, there is an overwhelming sense that Sir Edward should be supported by Parliament in his action at the time of a trying crisis. Any other attitude, it is declared, would be construed into a triumph for Germany.

BERLIN, Nov 24.

The papers publish long comments on the attitude of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter.

A conflict of opinion is evidenced by the inspired Press, like the *Lokalanzeiger*, which says "It must now be admitted that Germany's honour has not suffered. Our Government put Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George in their places and caused a British retreat," and the unofficial press like the *Berliner Tageblatt* which declares "The true explanation of Sir Edward Grey's representations to Count Metternich (German Ambassador in London) is that England opposed the cession of the coast of the French Congo. It is a piece of utter clumsiness to represent the issue of the encounter as a triumph for Germany."

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Holland in Favour of Restriction.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Sir William Collins will be the fourth British delegate to the Opium Conference.

The Dutch Minister for the Colonies said that at the Opium Conference Holland would prove her readiness seriously to restrict the consumption of opium. The Dutch delegates had been instructed that the Government would not allow financial considerations to stand in the way of a gradual reduction in the consumption of the drug.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence Strikes a Constable.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Another batch of Suffragettes to-day received sentences similar to those inflicted yesterday.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Witnesses said that during the attempt to rush Parliament Square, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence twice struck a constable in the face, and struggled for upwards of a quarter of an hour before she was arrested.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

The Interim Report.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The interim report of the School of Oriental Languages for 1910 is published.

The Committee is unanimous in opinion that in view not only of the academic but also of the commercial needs the School is intended to supply, it would be difficult to find a better site than the London Institution.

The Committee understand that Lord Haldane, at the request of Lord Morley, when the latter was Secretary of State, entered into communication with the Managers of the Institution with regard to the utilization of the existing building with certain alterations costing from £20,000 to £25,000, to provide convenient and satisfactory accommodation at the outset.

The Committee lays stress on the statement that the value of the site cannot be less than £100,000. It further estimates the annual domestic expenditure of the School, if placed in the London Institution, at £1,000. This is naturally apart from the salaries of the director and teaching staff, estimated by Lord Reay's Committee at £10,100.

Regarding the constitution of Committee, for the present, the report merely expresses the opinion that the School should be established under Royal Charter.

CANADA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Monk, whose inclusion in the present Cabinet Sir Wilfrid Laurier denounced on the 21st inst. declared that he had voted with the Navy resolution of March 1909, and would give similar support to the defence of the Empire at any time of danger.

THE RAILWAY VOTE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Seventy-one Liberals voted with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on the 23rd inst.

The Unionists construe this and the abstention of the Nationalists as evidence of Ministerial dissensions.

THE DUTCH ARMY.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 24.

The Chamber has passed a Bill raising the annual contingent of recruits from 17,500 to 22,000.

SUBMARINE ARMAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The first submarine, equipped with quick-firers, underwent successful trials at Barrow yesterday.

TRAIN FALLS INTO A FLOOD.

Dreadful Predicament of Passengers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAUMUR, Nov. 23.

A train travelling in the direction of Poitiers was crossing a long bridge over the River Thouet near Montreuil to-day when the bridge was carried away by floods. The whole train, except three carriages, was engulfed.

Some of the passengers clung to a tree and attempted to swim ashore. Rescues were impossible, all the boats having gone.

According to the latest reports one hundred passengers have lost their lives, sixty or eighty of the number being drowned.

LATER.

One passenger in the railway disaster was rescued after clinging to a tree for two hours. Ten persons are still on the top of the tree.

A carriage, swirling in the current, frustrated an attempt at rescue by means of a raft, one of the would-be rescuers being drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

It is now stated that twenty-two persons were drowned in the Saumur railway disaster.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Need Urged of Immediate Measures.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A deputation from Missionary Societies concerned with Nyasaland, Central Africa and elsewhere, to-day waited on Mr. Harcourt and urged upon him that sleeping sickness was so serious that it was impossible to await the publication of the Commission's report before combatting the disease. The havoc would be too great and, also, a severe check would be administered to commercial, agricultural and missionary work.

The deputation must ask what immediate steps the Government were taking.

Conservation of Game.

The deputation further said that they viewed with alarm the restrictions on the destruction of big game, which, they said, must be removed or Government would lay itself open to the charge that while they were safeguarding the conservation of game they were opposed to the preservation of human lives.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Replying to a deputation which waited upon him on the subject of sleeping sickness, Mr. Harcourt emphasised the fact that the relation of big game to tse-tse fly was most complex. If human beings were endangered science must give way in the interests of humanity. He assured the deputation that he would not hesitate to act immediately on any definite proof being furnished.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

M.C.C. vs. New South Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The weather was wet and muggy for the opening of the match at Sydney between New South Wales and the M. C. C. There was no play before lunch. New South Wales won the toss, and the M.C.C., batting first, made 151 for four wickets, Gunn scoring 50. Warner will be absent from the first test match but will probably play in the second.

BRITISH SHIPS ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

Bloodthirsty Scenes on China Coast.

HONG KONG, Nov. 24.

The pirates of the West River stopped and boarded the British steamer "Shiuon." They fired volleys, riddling the cabins of the captain and mate. The Captain killed two pirates, but the Chief Office, Mr. Nicholson, was afterwards killed. The pirates then ransacked the vessel and mutilated two Chinese passengers. They also despoiled another steamer, carrying off forty thousand sterling. Two British destroyers are now patrolling the West River.

SERIOUS MORTALITY IN INDIA.

Measures for Sanitary Reform Urged.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

A long letter appears in the *Times*, to-day, signed by Doctors King, Simpson, and Ronald Ross, dwelling on the huge waste of human life in India, and urging the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, or the temporary appointment of a Director-General of Medical Service as member for public health, pending the elaboration of a well-considered scheme of sanitary reform.

THE STRANDED LINERS.

Passengers Conveyed to Safety.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The passengers of the "Prinz Joachim," which is on the rocks off the Bahamas, have been transferred to the liner "Seguranca" and conveyed to Santiago de Cuba.

TOKIO, Nov. 24.

The Japanese destroyer "Harusame" has foundered in the storm off Shima. Forty-five perished.

OIL EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.

Ten Killed and Fifty Injured

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Ten have been killed and fifty injured by an explosion in oil mills in Liverpool.

EXPLOSION IN THE STRAND.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The pavement in part of the Strand was to-day blown up with a blinding flash. Seven persons had to be conveyed to hospital in consequence.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

K. C. V. O. for Sultan's Eldest Son.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PERIM, Nov. 24.

The Turkish Commander at Bab-el-Mandeb has been instructed to arrange for a parade of troops and the firing of salutes as the "Medina" passes.

CAIRO, Nov. 24.

In the Palace of Kubbek, yesterday in the presence of the Khedive, Lord Kitchener, on behalf of King George handed to Zia-ed-Din, the eldest son of the Sultan, the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

ROME, Nov. 24.

Commenting on the statement emanating from Paris to the effect that Italy had postponed naval action in the Red Sea for six days, while the "Medina" was passing, the *Tribuna* says that Italy received no communication on the subject, but acted spontaneously as an act of courtesy.

THE STATE ENTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COR. DURBAR, DELHI, Nov. 24.

For the State Entry, the route will be divided into seven sections. Half the route will be under the command of General Sir W. Willcocks and the other half under Sir Edmund Barrow. The section commanders will be Generals B. T. Mason, Sir P. Lake, Sir A. Pearson, C. Blomfield and F. Drummond. Two sections under Col. Lafford, of the British and Indian Regiments, will be distributed along the entire routes on State Entry and Proclamation day.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The Regiments which will receive colours at the King-Emperor's hands on the 11th December are; the 1st Northumberland Fussiliers, 1st Durham Light Infantry, 2nd Black Watch, 1st Seaforth Highlanders 2nd Gordons, 1st Highland Light Infantry, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 1st Connaught Rangers. The massed bands will attend and the Bishops and Chaplains of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholi Chuch will be present and special forms of prayer will be used by the different churches. Colours will also be presented to the 90th Punjabis and the 18th Infantry. The troops will be formed in a hollow on the polo ground and a special ceremonial has been arranged.

FODDER ARRANGEMENTS.

The fodder requirements of the Army, Imperial Service Troops, Indian Chiefs. Civil Camps and all visitors have been undertaken by the Military Farms Department. Endeavours were at first made to leave all supplies other than military ones to private enterprise, but as the only reliable contractors who came forward offered a rate of Re. 1 as. 3 per maund of hay as against Re. 1 as. 1 the rate quoted by the Director of Farms, it was decided to trust the entire supply to that Officer's Department Fortunately, the latter had been establishing large reserves on its farms for the past few years, and all the available pressing plant was at once brought into use, with the result that tons of hay were poured into Delhi from March onwards, the freight would have rendered the despatch of hay from the more distant farms very expensive, early purchases were made in the Meerut Division and, with this assistance, the farms were able to stock nearly the whole of the requirements of hay, 1,80,000 maunds, in the Durbar area before the normal date of the monsoon. Of this amount, 1,16,500 maunds were for the requirements of the troops, including Imperial Service Troops and the balance for Ruling Chiefs and visitors.

For the bhusa supply of skim, 65,000 maunds, a number of men of the Indian Army were employed as purchasing Agents and the bulk was obtained from the villages at such low rates that it has been found possible to sell at Re. 1 per maund. In addition to the above, arrangements have been made for a supply from neighbouring farms of 23,000 maunds of bales of bedding grass for men and horses which is being sold at Re. 1 per maund. A few thousand maunds of the specially selected hay and oat-hay have also been stocked for the use of the King-Emperor's stable, the bodyguards, etc. The advantage of laying in the hay and bedding in bales has been very great, as, apart from the saving in freight, it has obviated the possibilities of any serious losses. At the last Darbar, the losses were over 30 per cent., whereas on this occasion it is doubtful if five per cent. will be reached.

RELIEF TO THE RAILWAYS.

Another great advantage in obtaining the supply from the Military Farms has been the relief to the Railways for had it been entrusted to private individuals or contractors, who had no large reserve they would have had to depend principally on sending in the hay from the current season's harvest and this would have meant railing it in loose all through November, and even then, it would have been difficult to collect nearly 2,00,000 maunds, seeing that with the late September rain, the harvesting would have been confined to a few weeks only.

The executive arrangements for the fodder supply have been ably conducted by Capt. Mellor of the Military Farms Department, who has spent the summer at Delhi on this work.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY.

CORONATION DURBAR, DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Coronation Durbar Government Dairy is being worked for the Durbar Committee by the Military Farms Department. It was at first intended to establish a military dairy for the use of the troops only, but, as no reliable contractor was willing to undertake the civil supply, it was decided to have one large dairy which would meet the demands of dairy produce for the entire community, both Europeans and Indians, encamped within the Durbar area. The dairy has been organised by Col. R. H. Ewart, D.S.O., Director of Farms, with Mr. Smith, Government Dairy Expert, as Officer in Charge. range of brick and galvanized iron buildings has been erected which includes separation and pasteurising rooms, a butter-making department and a large cold-store, besides the necessary offices, godowns and cattle sheds. The plant, which is of the most modern description, consists of milk-pasteurising machinery, separating and butter-making plants, as well as a carbonic, ansydride, refrigerating machine of the latest model. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the washing and sterilising with live steam of all cans and utensils, and a complete tramway system has been installed between the stock and fodder yards, the dairy and godowns.

A supplementary dairy has been opened in another portion of the Camp, and, during the Durbar period, there will be over 2,000 milch animals on the premises valued at about Rs 2,00,000 the property of the Military Farms of which a large number have been bought this year. Twenty five to thirty thousand lbs. of milk per day will be issued as well as some 3,000 lbs butter and 1,000 lbs of fresh cream. The dairy will also have to meet very large extra demand for the various functions. The fresh milk for issue will be obtained from the cattle housed in the Durbar area, supplemented, if necessary, from the neighbouring military dairies. The bulk of the butter will be either made on the premises or procured from the factories of the Military Farms Department in various parts of India. To carry out the deliveries nineteen carts and a motor-van will be used.

The staff of the Durbar Dairy will be about 400, of whom about 60 experienced Europeans are drawn from the Military Dairy Farms. Deliveries to all camps will be made twice daily and each vehicle will be in charge of a European. A small dairy with a cattle-shed containing a few half-bred English and Indian cows is being erected in the King's Camp, so as to permit of a special supply of milk being available exclusively for Their Imperial Majesties' use. This will be in charge of a trained Military Dairy Farm subardinate.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Sir John Hewett, motored over to Meerut and witnessed a musical drive by the Royal Horse Artillery and trick-riding by the 18th (K. G. O.) Lancers and afterwards inspected the Herald's Trumpeters under Brigadier-General Peyton, His Excellency lunched at the Royal Artillery Mess and returned to Delhi in the evening yesterday.

CORONATION DURBAR, DELHI, Nov. 24.

The Associated Press of India is authorised to state that it is His Imperial Majesty's pleasure that the powers, duties and position of the Governor-General of India shall remain unaffected during His Imperial Majesty's visit in India.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Preparations for the military display to be held at Calcutta during the Royal Visit are proceeding apace. This will include a final attack on a fort in which all arms of the service will take part and will be made as realistic as possible.

The Nepal Durbar is spending some fifteen lakhs of rupees in preparations for the King's coming shooting excursion. A road has been constructed through the dense forest up to the shooting boxes. Dozens of motors are running daily between the British Resident's camp to the shooting grounds carrying materials and workmen, etc.

COMMEMORATION SCHEME AT JAWHAR.

JAWHAR, Nov. 21.

A representative public meeting of the residents of the capital of Jawhar was held to-day in the Krishna Vidyalaya, under the presidency of Shrimant Martandrao Bhausaheb, the brother of the Rajasaheb, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate fitly the memory of the Coronation Day of their Majesties, The King-Emperor George V and Queen Mary. It was resolved that a special collection of books to be called the "Delhi Coronation Collection" should be added to the existing collection of the Jawhar State Library. For this purpose, a considerable sum was collected and it was resolved to send a deputation to the Rajasaheb and Ranisaheb consisting of five leading gentlemen to request them to make a generous grant to enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the Institution.

In compliance with the request made by the members of the deputation, Shrimant Krishnashah Rajasaheb and his consort, Shrimati Radhabai Ranisaheb, with their characteristic open heartedness, have promised to pay a large sum, to fulfil the object.

The meeting has further resolved that private residences of the people should be adorned and illuminated, the poor should be fed and sweetmeat and clothes should be distributed among the boys and girls of the schools in the capital. It was also resolved that gymnastic feats and fire-works should take place.

BOMBAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

As it is believed that some misapprehension exists regarding the arrangements for the children on the 2nd and 4th December, the General Secretary desires it to be known that the arrangements have been made with all possible consideration for the children consistent with the necessary arrangements for organisation. On the occasion of the last Royal Visit arrangements were made for 22,000 children without any casualities resulting. The arrangements on the present occasion are similar, except that th stands though more numerous, are more compactly situated and are therefore more easily supervised. The Military and Police authorities have, moreover, kindly agreed to allow the children to move to the stands at the latest moment compatible with the good order of the processional route, which arrangement was not in force on the last occasion. The times entered in the instructions sent to each school are the latest at which entry to the stands can be guaranteed, and, though children unavoidably detained, can be admitted in some cases later, schoolmasters and mistresses are requested to conform to these times as far as possible. Water will be provided, and other arrangements will be made for the comfort of the children.

As regards the morning of the 4th, a change was requested by the children's Committees from the afternoon to the morning, to save the children the long wait in the heat of the sun. So large a number as 28,000 children can only be got into a prescribed space in 2 1-2 hours by the most careful organisation. It is essential that children should be brought as early as possible, and should not be later than 7-30. The sooner the children arrive, the more easily and comfortably will they be arranged in their places.

The cards sent to teachers will contain full instructions as to the place of assembly. It will not therefore be necessary for them to meet again in personal conference.

The flags for the children will be distributed on their arrival at the stands on Saturday afternoon.

BOMBAY BUDMASHES.

The Bombay Police are taking energetic steps to keep the budmash element in the population of Bombay, in check during the Royal visit to this city, and with that view they recently placed about 275 such men, before Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., in his capacity as Presidency Magistrate, who has ordered them to be remanded in jail for a fortnight pending further investigations. The men were picked out in different localities by the several divisional Superintendents as likely to cause anxiety. They have a previous conviction against them of pick-pocketing, theft or such other crime.

The Commissioner of Police notifies that the public are strictly forbidden to throw flowers, imitation silver flowers, confetti or rice from houses or elsewhere on to the Royal procession. Any person disobeying this order will be arrested.

MADRAS GOVERNOR VISITS THE JAIL.

Prison Work and Complaints.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

H. E. the Governor of Madras made the following remarks in the Visitors Book of the Penitentiary which he visited on the 22nd instant :—"I saw I believe, at more or less close quarters all prisoners and they all had a chance of speaking to me if they wished to do so. A very large number of them did speak to me. Most of those who did speak to me wanted on some ground or other to have their sentences remited or shortened. I was not surprised to find meny assert that they ought not have been sentenced at all. Many others, who admitted that they had been rightly found guilty, thought they had been in prison long enough and ought now to be set free. Only three men complained of not having rice, of these three two were in hospital and the medical officer assured me that their health necessitated milk diet, the third is not given rice under the rule applicable to short sentence prisoners. A very large proportion of complaints were not against sentences, but to the effect that police methods would not give the prisoners a chance of doing honest work after the expiry of their sentence. I promised to try and get information as to this point. I suggested to some who asked for the reduction of sentence that they might obtain remission to some extent by working hard enough to do more than their minimum allotted task. Those asking that their sentence might be altered have I promised that if they petitioned their cases would be fairly considered. I shall be interested to see how many of them do petition. A number asked for freedom on the ground of the King-Emperor's Coronation and his approaching visit to Madras. I was struck by the fact that quite unlike what has been my experience in other prisons there were very few complaints about the treatment in prison. Only one man complained that a warder had struck him this morning. Such men, it seemed to me probably do not merit much sympathy, for it is clear to me that the allotted task is not at all excessive. I was told that work turned out is about 30 per cent. less than that of free labour. I was surprised and pleased to find it so much here as in so many other places, difficulty in finding work for prisoners to do is great, though several of usual difficulties in connection with the prison work appear to be unusually well dealt with, e. g. in case of printing, paper folding, etc. The new arrangement as to quarantine block which I am told is in contemplation will be a great improvement. The employment of so many prisoners on duty which in England is done by wardars and several details connected with the work done by prisoners surprised me and lead to think that a Madras convict as a rule is more guided than a British convict is. I could not help noticing and think it worth mentioning to the credit of the administration that the physical condition of most recently admitted prisoners was much poorer than that of those who have been confined for some time. The contrast was much more clearly marked than I have ever seen it in Europe or in Australia."

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Demands not yet Granted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Sir Edward Grey, replying in the House of Commons yesterday to Mr. Ponsonby, said that the Russian demands to Persia had not been conceded. Sir Edward understood that an intention to comply with them now existed, but was not likely to be carried out for a few days. Meanwhile, Russian troops had started, and some had arrived at Resht.

Sir Edward announced that the British Government had been in communication with the Russian Government and had been assured that the despatch of troops was only a temporary measure to secure satisfaction.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR.

The Project in the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.

Meetings of Council of Ministers lately, and conferences with various Ambassadors, have given the impression that the Italian naval action will not be longer delayed. It is thought that the objective will be a blockade of the Dardanelles or even the forcing of the Dardanelles in order to dicate peace at Constantinople.

Despite optimistic Italian reports from Tripoli, evidence continues to accumulate that the position of the Italians is critical in the extreme. A Malta correspondent reports that the Turks are massing round the town for a decisive attack, while the news received in London that the wells are in the hands of the enemy shows that even if no assault were made the position would soon become untenable.

A telegram from Tripoli reports that firing was proceeding there practically all day on Nov. 6. General Frugoni has taken over the command of the First Army Corps. General Canava retains his civil functions, and the general command of the whole army of occupation.

The Italian line of outposts in Tripoli has been extended, a fort at the eastern end of the oasis having been seized.

A reconnoitring party sent out from the newly captured Hamidieh fort on Nov. 7 was attacked by Arabs, who after an engagement lasting an hour were repulsed with the loss of sixty dead.

There is a scarcity of provisions in Tripoli owing partly to the wide zone round the town, which has been declared impassable by the Italians for strategical purposes, and partly to the want of means for landing provisions.

It is feared in Sofia that the annexation of Tripoli by Italy may lead to complications in the Balkans though it is not anticipated that any move will take place till the spring.

Italy's strict censorship of war news has entirely failed in keeping from the world's knowledge the true condition of the campaign. Malta fortunately is an island beyond the censorship and thence the correspondents are forwarding the most crushing indictment of Italian methods. Few war stories of modern times are more appalling than the joint narrative of Reuter's and two other accredited correspondents of the massacre in the Tripoli oasis. Meanwhile it is becoming clear that in recent fighting the Italians have suffered serious reverses and that the invaders are now practically besieged having abandoned their outer positions.

A Paris correspondent sends an account of serious rioting at Tunis, in which a number of Italians lost their lives at the hands of an angry native mob.

HITCHIN BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The result of the Hitchin bye-election was as follows :—

Lord Robert Cecil (U)	... 5,542.
Mr. T. T. Greg (L) ...	... 3,939.
Unionitt majority ...	... 1,633

No Change.

[At the last General Election of December 1910, the result of the polling was : Dr. Hillier (U), 5,233 and Mr. Greg (L) 3,942.]

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Rains have greatly benefited the Cuban sugar crop. This tends to confirm the estimate of a crop of 1,700,000 tons.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The death is announced of the Japanese statesman, Marquis Komura.

[Count Jutaro Komura, G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1908, was born at Hynga in 1855. He was educated at the Government College, Tokyo, and the Harvard University Law School, U. S. A. He was Charge-d'Affaires in China from 1893 to 1894 ; Minister to Korea, 1895-96; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1896-98 ; Minister to U.S.A., Russia, China 1898-1901 ; Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1901-1906. He was Senior Plenipotentiary to the Peace conference and signed with Mr. Takahira, the Peace Treaty at Portsmouth (. H.) in Sept. 1905. He was sent to China as special ambassador in 1905 and he was Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain from 1906 to 1908.]

SHOCKING TRAM ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

A shocking tram car accident occurred last evening at the Esplanade Junction resulting in the death of a Eurasian, whose name has not yet been ascertained, but whose underclothing bore the name, P. E. Synex. It appears that the deceased was waiting at the Junction for a car for the High Court. As a Wellesley car came up he jumped on to the foot board, and, while standing there, bumped against an electric-post close to the lines and was thrown on the ground, his legs being run over by the trailer. He was picked up at once and on his way to the Medical College Hospital died as a result of the severe injuries he had sustained. The deceased was apparently about 50 years of age.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore arrived this morning from Travancore and was received at the Egmore Railway Station by the 86th Carnatic Infantry, who presented a Guard-of-Honour, Captain Vaux, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Souter, I.C.S. The Dewan of Travancore and the Palace Physician had preceded His Highness the day before to Madras and awaited his arrival, escorted by fourteen men of the 28th Deccan Horse. His Highness drove with Captain Vaux and Mr. Souter to Tawkers' Gardens. His Highness leaves for Delhi tonight by a special train.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Gurkhas Capture a Stockade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIVOUAC ON EGAR RIVER, Nov. 23.

A long and tiring day with a most successful ending; the striking force, minus three companies of the 8th Gurkhas, left Old Renging Camp at 6-15 this morning. The advance guard had started earlier with the additional assurance of the work of the search parties sent out yesterday. The Column marched unopposed to the limit of the made road about four miles. The Gurkha scouts reported that one of Major Wilson's war dog gave warning of the presence of the enemy's scouts, before they were seen by the Nagas who were on ahead. General Bower and his staff made a slight detour in order to get a glimpse of the position of Rotung which was indicated by one of the survivors of Mr. Williamson's party who is accompanying the Column as a guide. Smoke was seen in the direction of Rotung.

Upon rejoining the main Column the steep descent to the Lelek river began. This had already been reconnoitred, but a curious Abor machan was discovered. A forced tree used as a seat with a path leading up to it, a place in the tree to shoot comfortably, a track evidently prepared behind through a dense bamboo thicket, and some arrow shavings, showed the hunt of one of our enemies. He had disappeared. However, the departure from Renging was much welcomed by the troops, upon whom the hardships are beginning to tell somewhat, as shown by the number suffering from fever owing to the recent heavy rains. Our information tends to show that a stockade might be encountered between the Lelek River and Rotung. The ascent beyond the Lelek then began until a razor back rock was reached ; after which one of the steepest ascent I have ever made was undertaken. Those unskilled in hill-climbing had to resort to the use of hands and legs. A thick bamboo forest was at last reached. A somewhat unnatural interlacing of boughs seemed to point to barricades made by the Abors, more especially as further on scattered penjies (thin bamboo stakes) were lying about.

The scene was wild and beautiful. Deep down the gorge we wound through giant wild plaintain trees along the banks of a mountain stream.

BARRICADE ENCOUNTERED.

All around us toward, the precipitous, verdure clad cliffs. A sign of the serpent in this Eden, was a small barricade made by the enemy. Across the stream, this brushed aside, we arrived at 3 p.m., at a fairly open space in the gorge, which, at a pinch, would make a bivouac for the force. The laden coolies found the steep descent trying and lengthy and night might fall before we found another camping ground. But first we remembered our information and then pondered upon our tactical position which I can only liken to a "bear pit," and ugly spot, a restricted bivouac, possible stone-shoots, pit-falls and stockades all round us. It was obvious that, unless we cleared the ground in our immediate vicinity, and piquetted the height above, we might spend a night disturbed by the attention of the Abors and their arrows reconnoitring party of the 8th Gurkhas moved forward followed by General Bower and his orderly officer Captain Smithers ; with him were also Captain Hore, Intelligence Officer, and Captain Becher, Provost-Marshall. The reconnoitring party was under the command of Lieut. Buckland. They reported the presence of a stockade, near at hand was apparently unoccupied. Suddenly a shot rang out from this stockade and Lal Bahadur, one of the survivors of Mr. Williamson's party, was hit in the shoulder. Simultaneously, an enormous rock-shoot was discharged and thundered down the gorge just missing the British officer and their party. Fire was immediately opened at the stockade from which showers of arrows came. With the rattle of musketry was blended the crash of six more stone-shoots discharged from the stockade, one after another, and defiant shouts of the Abors. Both officers and men narrowly escaped injury. Capt. Becher received a heavy stone on his helmet and was knocked down sustaining slight abrasions.

ARROWS REACH THE BIVOUAC.

But to return to the bivouac, which was being cleared, arrows fell among the parties working. The first shot, the distant rumble of the falling of rock-shoots and the peals of musketry sent every-body to their alarm posts, the Naga coolies taking up their stand near a rock. The wounded Lal Bahadur, walked into camp accompanied by two Gurkhas and reported the presence of the enemy in the stockade. Reinforcements were at once sent uphill from the camp. With them was Major Hutchinson, Staff Officer, Capt. Melville, Senior Medical Officer. We found General Bower and his staff with a party of Gurkhas some yards from the stockade. Another party of the 8th Gurkhas under Lieuts. Kennedy and Buckland had been sent up the hill to try and outflank the stockade. Shots were being fired at, the Abors in the stockade who were uttering shouts of defiance and discharging flights of arrows. Amidst the swish of these was with the request to the bivouac to and up the seven pounder gun, heard the telephone at work Castor and Pollax, and the two mortar guns, and all the men available at once. At this point there seemed to be rifle-firing inside the stockade and shortly afterwards we heard the voice of Lieut. Kennedy who shouted that he and his party were in the stockade. Let us trace their movements by a stiffish climb. They succeeded in getting under the flanking stockades which I will describe in due course. Four stone shoots were discharged at them one after another. One Gurkha rifleman was swept off the path, but was uninjured. At times unable to fire at the enemy who were firing arrows at them, little by little they worked their way up, and outflanked the enemy's stockade. Lieut. Buckland first got in, and eventually he and Lieut. Kennedy with one Gurkha Subadar and six sepoys encountered a party of Abors evidently in flight up the hill. Two were clad in khaki coats probably taken from the murdered followers of Mr. Williamson. These were mistaken at first for sepoys moving through the thicket and escaped. Two were killed. One was in close grip with the Gurkha officer when Lieut. Kennedy shot him with his revolver. With the first of the Abors, the stockade was taken after an hour's fight and every body near streamed into it.

DESCRIPTION OF STOCKADE.

Let me describe it in detail. As we came to it on a steep hill above a gorge with a path leading through a bamboo thicket was the first stockade. A dummy stockade somewhat lightly constructed. But intended to deceive the attack and detain it under the close and accurate fire of the defenders in the main stockade at which he had now arrived. This was built with the right flank resting on an inaccessible height most cunningly contrived in a commanding position, with every advantage taken of the shape of the ground. Sleeping accommodation for about fifty was found in the stockade which was a mass of obstacle, formed of arrows and stone shoots. Cross-flanking, enfilade and frontal-fire could be directed against the attacker. A flanking-bastion forty yards from the main-stockade was furnished with a rockshoot. Should the attacker effect an entrance into the stockade, stone-shoots and a rrows would be his portion. Even after the stockade had been taken it was difficult to make one's way through the network of pitfalls, and traverses. One scrambled round stone-shoots rendered incocuous by the absence of the defenders. One of these rock-shoots, which attracted our attention, was formed of the walls of the stockade with rocks piled up against them. It was kept in its position by bark ropes lashed to a tree. One slash of a dao and down would crash the whole concern into the precipice below. By the appearance of the logs I should say the stockade had been made some months, that is to say, just after the outrage on Mr. Williamson's party when the military police force came into the region.

The topmost bastion of the stockade was piquetted before nightfall, the seven pounder being placed in position in the, dark. Those who had taken part in the capture of the stockade climbed down the hill reaching the crowded bivouac about 6. p. m. There had been no time to make shelters and the whole force, hungry and weary, appeased their hunger and flung themselves down to rest. They had been twelve hours incessantly under arms The heights above had been rendered secure by Major Wilson of the 7th Gurkhas, an officers of wide experience on the north-east Frontier, and who had served in the Abor Expedition of 1894. He had found twelve stone-shoots which were destroyed.

ROTUNG, Nov. 20.

The force left for Rotung destroying rock-shoots all along the route. Forty-one have been destroyed in all. Rotung was occupied unopposed and found burned by the enemy to recover their retirement last night.

ANOTHER STOCKADE FOUND.

ROTUNG, Nov. 23.

News was brought in by a party of the 8th Gurkhas under Captain Molesworth and accompanied by Capt: Hore, Intelligence Officer, to the effect that a part of a stockade could be seen from the road to Kelak about a mile above the camp. General Bower proceeded there this morning escorted by a company of the 8th Gurkhas. With the aid of field-glasses a party of about six Abors could be seen near the River Dihong below what looked like a stockade. A black, rock, the kekar rock, could clearly be seen on our side of the Dihong; beyond it was a triangular strip of sand jutting into the river which passing through a very narrow gorge is probably of great strength. At this spot, the constitutes the protection apparently of one of the Abor flanks. It was along this path that the late Mr. Williamson proceeded in 1909 on his way to Kebang, and it is probably among the same route that they expect us to come to. It is possible that there may be the formidable stockade with its appurtenances, rock-shoots. A spot which would favour their tactics obviously may be found here. The fugitives from the Rotung stockade, the Kebang clansmen and warriors from other villages prepared to resist our advance with their women and children in safety elsewhere. A stockade is obviously only or the fighting men as illustrated by the affair of he 19th. It seems probable that on that occasion they were surprised and the number of undischarged trock-shoots bears out his theory. Up to date, our progress has been slow and the road in the course of construction had evidently given the Abors the idea that we did not intend to advance until it was ready; hence possibly the small garrison in the stockade.

Others must have been detailed to discharge the numerous rockshoots which ringed the valley in. As I have explained before only eight of these were let loose by the enemy, forty-two were rendered ineffectual by our troops. It is probable that the enemy were driven off before they could consolidate their defence. It will be an arduous matter the outflanking of this new stockade, but its position was more or less known yesterday and to-day parties are out in search of the enemy. They found some cartridges that had been the property of the late Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson.

I have mentioned that the hardships of the campaign are telling somewhat on the troops and the good air of the camp and a rest will be most beneficial. Up to the present, every sepoy is in possession of one blanket, one great coat, one waterproof sheet and one pair of boots. Damp rocks and bad roads will play havoc with one pair of boots. Worn all day: very day and often, at night the attention of dubbing will not avail much. Some men are without boots and one barefooted sepoy the other day was wounded by a panjie in the ground. Four months is supposed to be the life of a pair of boots on a campaign, and it is gratifying to know that, even thought the expedition started in September, more boots for the troops are expected shortly with additional warm clothing. Rotung is the most pleasant camp we have been in, perhaps with the exception of Pasighat. There is plenty of room, the water is good and the-situation dry.

H. H. THE NIZAM LEAVES HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 24.

His Highness the Nizam accompanied by H. E. the Prime Minister ; Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, A.D.C., Moulvi Ahmad Husain, Private Secretary ; Nawab Sadaq Jung, A.-D.-C.; and a large suite left Hyderabad station by a special train at 4-15 last evening. The departure was public, troops lining the streets from King-Koti Palace to the station which was gay with bunting. The scene was marred by drizzling rain. His Highness the Nizam was met at the station by Major-General Kenyon-Slaney ; Captain Yule, Officiating Resident ; Nawab Ittikar-ul-Mulk, Acting Minister, and a number of other British and Hyderabad officials. The Guard-of-Honour, of 100 rank and file, with band and colours, was furnished by the 83rd Wallajahad Light Infantry, was drawn up on the platform and accorded His Highness a salute as the train steamed out of the station. A salute of 21-guns was fired by the Nizam's Field Artillery from the Red Hills. His Highness was escorted to the station by detachments of the 1st Lancers and the African Cavalry Guards, and the 1st Infantry formed a Guard-of-Honour outside the station portico, while a further guard from the Cadet Corps saluted His Highness at the end of the platform.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Special Enquiry Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The following Press communique is issued in the Education Department :—The Government of India have decided to place Lt-Col. E. H. De V. Atkinson R. E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, and Mr. T. T. Dawson, Principal, Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, on special duty with effect from the commencement of the New Year or thereabouts. The object of the special duty is to bring the technical instructions of India into closer practical relations with the employers of labour in the country whether they be Government workshops or factories of private concerns. Col.-Atkinson and Mr. Dawson will study the existing requirements of employers of labour and how far they can be at the existing institution. They

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Nov. 10.

Their Majesties will leave for India in the "Medina" to-morrow morning. During his absence the King will be in daily telegraphic communication with his Ministers, but certain of the executive functions of the Crown will be delegated to a Commission consisting of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Morley of Blackburn.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the City of London Conservative Association on Wednesday, Mr. Balfour announced his resignation of the leadership of the Unionist Party. The announcement has been received with general expressions of regret. It is understood that though his decision to resign the leadership is inevitable, Mr. Balfour will retain his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith has informed a Parliamentary deputation that it is the Government's intention to introduce next Session a Bill providing for one man one vote on a basis of manhood suffrage. The Bill will be so drafted that if the House of Commons so decide women may de included in the franchise. Mr. Asquith's statement has been received with marked hostility by the supporters of the Conciliation Bill, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst threatens a return to militant methods.

The House of Commons is still discussing the National Insurance Bill in Committee, and considerable progress has been made. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Monday to move the adjournment of the House in order that the Italian action in Tripoli might be discussed. The House of Lords has been engaged on a number of minor Bills.

The joint executive of the railwaymen have decided to take a ballot of the men on the questions (1) whether they are prepared to accept the finding of the Inquiry Commission; and (2) if not, whether they are prepared to strike in favour of recognition of the unions and of a programme to be adopted by the leaders. The railway companies are making preparations to deal with another strike if it should arise.

The election of Mayors and Lord Mayors took place throughout England and Wales yesterday. The Lord Mayor's Show was witnessed by large crowds of sightseers in London, and in the evening there was the customary Guildhall banquet. The Prime Minister spoke on home affairs and foreign relations, and Mr. Churchill made a speech in which he agreed that naval supremacy lay at the foundation of the whole Empire.

Lord Plymouth has provided the deposit of £20,000 required, and has also guaranteed on behalf of himself and others, the purchase of the Crystal Palace for the use of the public. No syndicate has been formed.

CHILE.

Owing to the alarming increase to 25 fresh cases daily in the epidemic of small-pox, the authorities have issued a declaration stating that the city is infected, and warning the public against travelling in tramways and hackney carriages. In certain districts the town water supply is quite inadequate, even for household purposes, and there is none to flush the drains and streets. The situation will become more serious as the summer approaches. In spite of repeated warnings nothing practical has been done.

The Government has tabled a Bill for combating "corners" (escaparement) in provisions, and, indeed in any kind of merchandise. The proposed legislation would punish with imprisonment, ranging from two months to two years, and with a fine ranging from £40 to £800, any individual or association of individuals who "even without employing fraudulent methods, but with the intention of illicit speculation . . . shall have brought about the rise or the fall of the prices of provisions or merchandise above or below the price which would have been determined by the natural and free competition of commerce."

The report drawn up by General Gaudin, president of the Commission of Inquiry into the charges brought by M. Maissin, director of the Pont de Buis gunpowder factory, against his predecessor, M. Louppe, has been submitted to the Council of Ministers. It is announced that the Government decided to summon both M. Maissin and M. Louppe before a Court of Inquiry, "with a view to their dismissal." A charge of "regrettable inertia during a number of years" is brought against the gunpowder service at the War Office, and M. Berard, a former director of this department, is to be placed on the retired list.

At Tuesday's Ministerial Council, it was decided to recall General Toutee, the French High Commissioner for the Algero-Moroccan frontier district, in order to explain his conduct on October 19, when he arrested three French and four Moorish officials at Ujda. During his absence General Alix will command the troops in the frontier region.

The French Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, celebrated on October 28, the 25th anniversary of his appointment to the Embassy in London. In order to mark the occasion, a number of members of the French Foreign Office who have served under M. Cambon assembled at his private residence in the Boulevard Haussmann and presented him with a pair of candelabra. The presentation was made by M. Regnault, the French Minister at Tangier, and the company included General d'Amade, who was formerly French Military Attache in London.

A threatened duel between M. Le Bargy, of the Comedie Francaise, and a M. Alexandra was averted a few days ago by M. Le Bargy's declaration, that certain statements which were complained of had been distorted by a newspaper reporter. The reporter, M. Malherbe, of the "Excelsior" thereupon issued a challenge to M. Le Bargy, and a duel with swords was fought between them in the Pardes Princes. After M. Malherbe had been touched three times and M. Le Bargy once honour was declared to be satisfied.

MEXICO.

Senor Francesco Madero had a splendid ovation at his installation on Tuesday. The new Cabinet has been composed as follows:—

Senor Abraham Gonzalez	...	Minister of the Interior
General Jose Gonzalez Salas		Minister of War
Senor Manuel Calero	...	Minister for Foreign Relations
Senor Manuel Bonilla	...	Minister of Communications and Public Works
Senor Ernesto Madero	...	Minister of Finance
Senor Rafel Hermandez	...	Minister of Fomento
Senor Manuel Vazquez Tagle		Minister of Justice
Senor Manuel Diaz Lombardo		Minister of Public Instruction

O & PERSIA.

Mr. Shuster is showing himself determined to enforce the Law regardless of any opponents. Prince Firman Firma having refused to pay two years' arrears of taxes, gendarmes seized 200 kharvars of grain. A howl of anger has arisen from all the great landlords, and there is corresponding popular joy. The Sipahdar has been requested to pay 70,000 tomans as a portion of his arrears. Ala-ed-Dowleh, publicly defied the Treasurer-General. The Premier, Samsam-es-Sultaneh, assisted him by sending his brother, Ameer Mujahed, to assist in the disarmament of the Treasury gendarmes. The Cabinet supported Mr. Shuster, and the Premier apologized. Ala-ed-Dowleh subsequently paid in full. Words are inadequate to describe the corruption and thieving prevalent among the upper and official classes, and the dismay caused by Mr. Shuster's action. On the other hand, the long-suffering peasent rejoices and the Majlis shows a strong determination to support the hitherto lost cause of honest administration. M. Nerohoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, has stated that he considers Mr. Shuster is trying to carry out an unduly drastic scheme of reforms.

PORTUGAL.

Dr. Almeida, the leader of one of the groups comprising the "Bloc," has withdrawn his suppor, from the Government, and the Premier, being deprived of his majority in both Houses, has resigned. The President has accepted the resignation.

The Government has consented to atend the opium conference at the Hague on December 1, and has appointed two special delegates. Our Correspondent at Lisbon learns on the best authority that the Government would prefer a gradual suppression of the traffic in opium rather than its immediate abolition, as Portugal would thus have time to create other sources of revenue for her Macao possession in China. It seems, however, that the intention of the Portuguese representatives at the conference is to follow more or less the same lines as the British delegates.

TURKEY.

The Committee of Union and Progress is losing ground, according to a message from our Vienna Correspondent. The recent murders of Greek ecclesiastics have it appears, tended to discredit the Committee, whose responsibility for them is not seriously questioned; and though its attempts to make capital out of the patriotic feelings aroused by the war have not been unsuccessful, the critical disposition of army officers and of a large section of the Musulman population seems to be unchanged. The Greek population is naturally indignant and mutters threads of vengeance.

The situation in Yanina vilayet is very obscure. The local Committee of Union and Progress, divided within itself, is rapidly losing power. The garrison of the vilayet consists of 17,000 men, of whom 2,000 are on the frontier. Battalions are constantly being moved without apparent reason.

MR. BALFOUR'S RESIGNATION.

Announcement made at a City Meeting.

The sudden and unexpected announcement by Mr. Balfour of his resignation of the leadership of the Unionist party was made on Nov. 8, at a hastily summoned emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of London Conservative Association. The meeting was held at the offices of the association in Basinghall Street, and was presided over by Sir Joseph Dimsdale, chairman of the association.

Among those present were Lord Revelstoke, Sir Frederick Banbury, M.P., the Hon. Herbert Gibbs, Mr. W. H. Thomas, (Hon. treasurer, of the association) Sir Forrest Fulton (City Recorder), Sir John Rantz, Mr. G.A. Touche, M.P., Sir Joseph Lawrence, Sir H. Seymour King, Mr. E. L. J. Durant, Mr. Worthington Evans, M.P., Alderman Sir John Bell, Alderman Sir George Truscott, the Hon. Claude Hay, Mr. I. Hamilton Benn, M.P., Sir George Woodman, and many more.

Before Mr. Balfour arrived the meeting was informed by Sir Joseph Dimsdale that it had been called at very short notice in order to enable Mr. Balfour to make a very serious and urgent pronouncement, and that in addition to the members of the executive committee, there would be present some prominent Conservatives who were representative of the commercial and banking interest of the City. Of the nature and significance of the object of the meeting, however, not the slightest hint was given.

Mr. Balfour drove to the place of meeting in a motor-car, arriving at five minutes to four o'clock, and was met at the door by the leading members of the committee. As no announcement of the meeting had been publicly made, there was no one about beyond the customary hurrying pedestrians of a City street, and the appearance of Mr. Balfour, being therefore unexpected, was almost wholly unnoticed. He was conducted at once to the committee room, and the company greeted him by standing up and cheering.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

The proceedings began punctually at four o'clock. Sir Joseph Dimsdale took the chair. The notice convening the meeting was read by the secretary. Dated Nov. 7, it described the meeting as an "emergency meeting," and contained the sentence, "I have to invite your particular attendance," but had no reference to Mr. Balfour. If, however, there were any of the company who had not been let into the secret they were not kept long in suspense.

Mr. Balfour rose amid loud cheers a few minutes after four o'clock, and when in the second sentence of his speech he made his momentous announcement it was received with emotion, but not with the sensation which if entirely unexpected would have aroused. He spoke for about twenty-five minutes, referring occasionally to a single sheet of notespaper which he held crumpled in his right hand, with his usual deliberation and clearness of utterance, but obviously under deep if suppressed feeling.

He said he had come to this conclusion after long and serious consideration. Nobody, he thought, would regard his request to be allowed to lay down the leadership of the party as an unreasonable one after a quarter of a century, during which he had continuously been either a Minister of the Crown or Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. It might be said that as he was not yet sixty-four he ought to have many years of active life before him, but he desired to abandon his heavy responsibility before he could be suspected of suffering from the most insidious of all diseases, the disease which came upon those who, without losing their health or their intellect, nevertheless got somewhat petrified in the old courses which they had pursued, and could not deal with the new problems which were perpetually arising with all the freshness and elasticity which was desirable. That sort of malady might attack people in the prime of health and intellectual vigour; they might retain their full force of brain and limb, but, nevertheless, be less capable adapting themselves to the changed circumstances of life than those who, of less authority, were more capable, because younger. He was vain enough to hope that he had not reached that period, but he had not, he was confident, the vigour again to conduct a Ministry.

The only question with him was when was the best time to go, from a party point of view. This Session was relatively uncontroversial, while next year they were threatened by all the revolutionary designs of the Government. Before the end of next Session, they might be in for the throes of a General Election, and what chance would his unfortunate successor have if he had no interval to prepare for the stress of the fight? Therefore, he said, this Session, not next. Mr. Balfour referred to the unrest which, in the opinion of some people, existed at present in the party and said that, as compared with other parties which had been long out of office, they were not in the bad condition that some critics would suppose. On the contrary, he believed the Unionist Party was on the upward grade, and they had the prospect of growing influene in the country.

He announced in conclusion that he had no intention of abandoning political life, and expressed the hope that he should have years of activity to devote, as member for the City, to those great and permanent causes which he had served in the past.

In response to a resolution recording the association's deep regret at his decision, Mr. Balfour exhorted Unionists to maintain an unqualified and enthusiastic loyalty to their new leader in the House of Commons.

Thousands of letters and telegrams were received at Mr Balfour's residence on Nov. 9.

They came from men and women of all political creeds, and were unanimous in their expression of deep regret that Mr. Balfour had for reasons of health, been obliged to resign the leadership of the Unionist Party.

RECENT MARRIAGES.

At St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, Herts, on Nov. 3, the marriage took place of Capt. Harry Osborne Mance, D. S. O., R. E., eldest son of Sir Henry Mance, of Old Woodbury, Sandy, Bedfordshire, and Miss Elizabeth Hope Stenhouse, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. W. Stenhouse, Indian Army, of Boroughfield, St. Albans. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, veiled in ninon, with a train of white broeade. There were two trainbearers—the Misses Cynthia and Gwenifer Stenhouse—and three bridesmaids—Miss L. Stenhouse (the bride's sister) and the Misses M. and C. Mance (sisters of the bridegroom). Capt. Phillpotts, R. E., was best man. After the reception held at St. Peter's Institute, the bride and bridegroom left for the South of France.

The marriage of Lord Leconfield and Miss Violet Rawson took place on Nov. 8 at St. Margaret's Westminster. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Chichester and the Rev. Frederick Campion.

The marriage took place on Nov. 8, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, of Major Algernon Bingham Anstruther Stewart, D.S.O., Seaforth Highlanders, son of the late Col. Charles Stewart and Mrs. Stewart of Ornockenoch, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Miss Edith Evelyn Vivian, daughter of Sir Arthur and Lady Jane Vivian and niece of the Earl of Stair.

The Queen of Italy is showing her womanly sympathy with the wounded Italian soldiers of the war and throwing much of her interest and energy into plans for their nursing and general well-being. Absolutely unconventional and fearless herself for she comes of a race of fighters—she is ever ready to minister to the suffering an instance of which she showed some time ago to the poor victims of the terrible earthquake disaster in her country.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ABORS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Nov. 6, Mr. MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: From what revenues are the expenses of the military operations against the Abors being carried out beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Possessions in India by the Indian Army, having regard to the provisions of the 55th section of the Act for the Better Government of India, 1853, which expressly provides that the revenues of India, except for preventing and repelling invasions of his Majesty's Indian Possessions, shall not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried out beyond the external frontiers of such Possessions by his Majesty's Forces charged upon such revenues and whether having regard to the fact that such consent has not been obtained or asked for, the House of Commons will be informed, if the expenses of the Abor expedition are being charged on the Indian revenues, what is the explanation, if any of a violation of the express provisions of The Indian Government Act, 1853.

Mr. Montagu: The expenses of the operations against the Abors are being defrayed from the revenues of India. As the Abor country does not lie beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian Possessions, there has been no violation of the Act of 1858.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a pamphlet written by Mr. Wacha, the joint general secretary of the Indian National Congress urging a reduction of military expenditure, on the lines recommended by the late Sir Charles Dilke; and whether, in view of the financial requirements of the Government of India in connection with sanitation, education, and other needs of the masses of India, the Government of India contemplates a reduction in Indian military expenditure.

Mr. Montagu: I have seen the pamphlet to which my hon. friend refers. As I stated in my budget speech of this year, expenditure on all its branches, including military expenditure, is being strictly reviewed; and, as the Secretary of State has announced in another place, the subject is to be specially considered by a Committee presided over by Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson.

EXTORTING CONFESSIONS BY TORTURE.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in consequence of the prevalence of the practice by the Indian police of extorting confessions of guilt from suspected persons in their custody, it has been decided by the Government of India to extend to the whole of India an order from Bombay directing magistrates, to whom prisoners are brought by the police to have their confessions recorded, to invariably satisfy themselves by examination of the bodies of the accused, whenever such is feasible, that the confessions have not been extorted by physical torture; whether he is aware that in the majority of cases the torture has been inflicted upon the accused, while in the private custody of the police; and whether, under the circumstances the Government of India will put an end to the system by which, under the 167th section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, prisoners are liable to be remitted to private police custody.

Mr. Montagu: It is the case that the Bombay order has been extended to the whole of India. The question of the revision of Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code will be duly considered, but I must remind my hon. friend that the remission of a prisoner to police custody can only be made by a magistrate, and point out that when the magistrate has ascertained that the prisoner, when brought before him, had not suffered injury, there is a safeguard against the infliction of subsequent injury. A remand is often necessary in the interests of justice, and in some parts of India this must entail a remission to police custody. Finally, I must point out that to speak of "the prevalence" of police torture must create a very misleading impression.

THE KING'S VISIT.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7, Mr, Booth asked the Prime Minister had any provision been made for the administration of the Royal functions during the forthcoming absence of his Majesty the King during his voyage to India; would that provision be made by the nomination of Lord Justices or, if not, how otherwise, and, in case it was by nomination of Lord Justices, would he state to the House whom it was proposed to nominate; and whether this House would have an opportunity of considering and pronouncing upon such nomination.

Mr. Asquith: Provision will be made by Order in Council for delegating the exercise of certain of the executive functions of the Crown during the King's absence. The language of the Order will necessarily be wide, but as his Majesty will during his absence be in daily telegraphic communication with his Ministers here, all matters of gravity and importance will in ordinary course be submitted to him. The persons named in the Commisson will be his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord President of the Council. No legislation is needed for the purpose.

ABOR, MISHMI, AND RIMA EXPEDITONS.

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the friendly missions now being despatched to the Mishmi country and to Rima have been invited by the people of those countries, or whether they are being sent against their wishes; and, if so, whether it is intended to press them by force if they are resisted.

Mr. Montagu: The friendly mission to the Mishmi country is not being sent at the invitation of the tribe. But there is no reason to anticipate that its presence will be resented by the tribesmen or that any opposition will be encountered. As I informed the hon. member on October 31, no expedition is being sent to Rima, which is in Tibet.

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has inquired, and, if not, if he will inquire from the Government of India if any communications were at any time received from the Abors, offering to surrender the murderers of the late Mr. Williamson, if the hostile expedition against them was abandoned; whether the expedition has any other object than to avenge Mr. Williamson's death; and when it is intended to lay papers on the subject before Parliament.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State does not consider it necessary to make the inquiries suggested by the hon. member, as the Government of India have kept him fully informed on all matters regarding the proposed expedition and, as I said last week, he has heard nothing of such communications as my hon. friend suggests. As stated by me in reply to the hon. member for Bridgeton on Aug. 17 last, the object of the expedition to the Abor country is to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Williamson. But advantage will be taken of the opportunity to carry out such surveys and exploration as may be practicable in the tribal area. As I am informed the hon. member on Oct. 31, I hope to lay papers very shortly.

Mr. Watt: Can the hon. gentleman say whether any estimate has been formed of what number of lives will avenge the deaths of Mr. Williamson and his party?

Mr. Montagu: It is obviously impossible to form any estimate of the kind. It will depend entirely on the conduct of the Abors.

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will say what is the total force accompanying the punitive expedition against the Abors, the friendly mission to the Mishmis, the mission to Rima, respectively; what is the estimated cost of these three expeditions whether it is intended to go beyond the village of Komsing, where Mr. Williamson met with his death; whether that village is within or beyond the external frontier of His Majesty's Indian Possession; and what is the nature of the punishment which has been ordered to be inflicted upon the Abor people.

Mr Montagu: The total number of troops accompanying the Abor expedition, including reserve, base and line of communications, is about 2,850, in addition to a contingent of military police. The Mishmi Mission will be accompanied by an escort of 150 military police, and a company of Sappers and Miners. No mission to Rima, which is still in Tibet, is in contemplation. The total cost of the Abor Expedition is estimated at about £150,000, and that of the Mishmi Mission at about £27,000. It is intended that the Abor Expedition should visit as many as possible of the villages belonging to the Meyong section of the tribe, all of which are believed to have been implicated in the murder of Mr. Williamson's party. The villages in question (including Komsing) situated beyond the external frontiers of his Majesty's Indian Possessions. The nature of the punitive measures to be taken will depend upon the action of the Abors themselves.

Sir W. Byles: May I ask does it amount to this, that because of some unknown person or persons who killed Mr. Williamson, the Indian Government is sanctioning the sending out of a large number of troops to kill an indefinite number of persons who had nothing to do with the murder? (Opposition cries of "O!")

Mr. Montagu: The facts are these. A British officer was murdered in the Abor country. The Indian Government is taking steps to demonstrate that it is impossible to murder a British officer without account being taken of it. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Are the orders still in force under which political officers are prohibited from crossing the Indian frontier without Government sanction and, if so, did Mr. Williamson obtain permission to disregard these orders, either on his last visit or on his former visits to the Abor country?

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The answer to the second part is in the negative. Neither the local government nor the Government of India were aware of Mr. Williamson's previous visit to the Abor country in 1909 until after his return. In consequence of an invitation from a Gam of Kebong, whom he met accidentally, he visited Kebong village on Feb. 11, 1909. He refused invitations from the Abors to advance further, and left Kebong on Feb 12, returning to the Inner Line on the 17th.

INDIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could state, approximately the number of British and Indian troops employed as Consular guards in Persia at the present time.

Sir E. Grey: The total number of Indian troops at present employed as Consular guards in Persia, including the reinforcements now being sent is approximately 770. There are besides 191 officers and men at Jask, and 111 at Charbar employed in connection with the prevention of the arms traffic, and the protection of the telegraph station.

The Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had any information as to the number of Russian troops at present in Persia; if any addition had recently been made to the number; and if so, for what purpose had such additions been made.

Sir E. Grey: It is believed that in August last, the number of Russian troops in Persia was about 3,500. Since then the Russian Government have notified us of their intention to send additional Consular escorts to Khoi (100 men), to Resh (100, men) and to Ispahan (150 men). These men I understand, being sent in view of the prevalent insecurity.

Earl of Ronaldshay: Can the right hon. gentleman say whether there is any truth in the report which has appeared in the Press that the Russian Government proposes to occupy the Caspian provinces?

Sir E. Grey: I have not seen the report, and have no information whatever on the subject.

DURBAR MOTOR CARS.

On Thursday, Nov. 9, Mr. Watt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has to ask the consent of his department to the purchase of motor-cars in connection with the Durbar; whether this consent was given without any recommendation as to purchasing cars of British manufacture unless foreign cars were found better in quality or price; and whether in future his department will make this recommendation with regard to purchases.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative, to the second also in the affirmative, with regard to the third the Secretary of State is not prepared to give any such general pledge as is suggested.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was now able to state the names of the British delegates to the forthcoming Opium Conference at The Hague.

Sir E. Grey: The delegates already appointed to represent this country are:—Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, Sir William Meyer, and Mr. W. Max-Muller. The appointment of a fourth delegate is under consideration.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

In reply to Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Dillon, Sir E. Grey said: There is no truth in the statement which has recently appeared in the Press that the Russian Government have threatened the Persian Government with the occupation of the Provinces of Ghilan and Mazanderan.

LASCARS ON THE P. AND O. BOATS.

Mr. Morton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can say how many sailors, other than Europeans, are employed on the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and what are the ratings and scale of pay granted to each.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on this subject. The company referred to is a private company, with the management of which his Department has nothing to do; perhaps my hon. friend will address his question to the manager of the company.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the case of the British subject recently found by the sessions judge of Poona to have been tortured to death by a sub-inspector of police, any compensation was made to the family of the victim; and whether, in any of the cases where innocent men have been found to have been tortured to death by policemen, any compensation has been given to the families of the deceased.

Mr. Montagu: No compensation has as yet been paid to the family in this case, but the Government of India have the question under consideration. Under certain condition the Courts can award compensation to persons injured by the commission of an offence, and, when compensation is not awarded by the Court, it can be given by a Local Government. The latter power was exercised in a similar case last year, and the attention of all Local Governments is being called to the subject.

Mr. M'Callum Scott.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that the Indian Penal Code provides that the crime of murder is committed by anyone who causes the death of another by intentionally inflicting upon him without lawful excuse such bodily injury as is either likely to cause death, or as is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, that the medical evidence in the recent Poona torture case showed that the man tortured to death was a strong healthy man, but was so severely beaten by the police that several of his ribs were broken, and that he was ultimately suffocated to death, he can state upon whose advice it was decided that under such circumstances no charge of murder should be brought against the police.

Mr. Montagu: The charge against the prisoner was framed in usual practice by the committing magistrate who would be guided by the evidence before him in deciding the issues on which the accused should be tried. I may add that the sessions judge may, if he thinks proper, alter the charge during the hearing of the case. Futher I would observe that the hon. member's allegations as to the evidence and his whole description of the case are not accurate. The medical evidence was slender and conflicting, and it does not seem to be the case that any ribs were broken and the deceased was not suffocated to death while in the hands of the police.

OFFICERS OF BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Yate asked the Under-Secretary of State of India: Whether in view of the fact that the reorganisation scheme for the Government of India Political Department was published in the "Gazette of India," dated Sept. 2, 1911, he will cause effect to be given to the suggestion contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 15, dated March 4, 1910, that officers of the Bombay Political Department below the rank of second grade political agents shall receive substantially the same terms as may be fixed for corresponding grades in the Political Department of the Government of India; and, with further reference to that same despatch, can he say why political agents, first and second grade, under the Bombay Government should be excluded from the benefits resulting from the scheme for the Government of India Department, these appointments being admittedly similar in all respects.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State's despatch to which the hon. member refers is not a public document, but one which conveys in a confidential form his instructions relative to reorganisation. The Secretary of State is not aware now the hon. and gallant member is in a position to quote from it. He must refuse to discuss the terms of a despatch, the publication of which or any part of which, except with his sanction and as an official paper, is a breach of official decorum.

CHINESE REVOLT SPREADING

Peace Envoys to the Yang-Tsze Rebels.

Peking, Nov. 3.

To-night's Edict is of historic importance. The National Assembly in submitting the 19 fundamental principles of the Constitution, formulated by the Assembly, urges their immediate acceptance and promulgation as more powerful than armies, as the only remedy for a desperate situation and the Throne, with the best grace possible, unreservedly accepts them as the basis of the final draft and undertakes to announce immediately their acceptance in the Temple of Ancestors, and to promulgate them throughout the Empire.

The security of the dynasty is guaranteed, the person of the Emperor in sacrosanct, but in place of a barbaric despotism guided by a capricious weakling under the pernicious influence of Palace women and degraded eunuchs, there will be a Constitutional Monarchy, a Parliamentary Government, a responsible Cabinet, an appointed Prime Minister, and Parliamentary control of the Budget, including the allowances to the Imperial household.

The memorial states that all nations agree that the British Constitution is the mother of Constitutions. The British Constitutional Monarchy has therefore, been selected for adoption in China. The articles show a close study of the British Constitution.

A HUMILIATING EDICT.

Peking, Nov. 5.

In accordance with custom, Yuan Shih-kai presents to the Throne the stereotyped request to withdraw his appointment as Prime Minister on the ground of his unfitness and gives the Throne an opportunity to refuse to accept the request and to repeat its expressions of confidence in his loyalty and ability.

An edict issued to-night enjoins the immediate summoning of Parliament in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution as soon as the rules have been drafted and members have been elected.

Another edict is one of the most humiliating ever signed by a Sovereign. In deference to the resolution of the National Assembly it converts the Revolutionary Society Komingtang into a political party, whose leaders are to be employed in the service of the State.

A third edict orders Yuan Shih-kai to investigate the destruction of property in Hankau City and the loss of life, with power to recompense.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that Shanghai is the headquarters of the revolutionary movement. The peaceful transfer of the city to the revolutionaries, with the prominent positions given to well-known men like Wu Ting-fang, the former Minister at Washington, Wen Tsung-yao, the former Assistant Resident in Tibet, and Li Ping-shu, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has caused an immense sensation in Peking, which is deepened to-night by the news that Suchau and Hangchau have also joined the movement. Assuredly nothing can now prevent Taku and Tientsin from also joining the revolutionaries.

The last two days have witnessed a momentous extension of the revolutionary movement. The disquieting features of the situation at present are the attacks upon Yuan Shih-kai now being made in the National Assembly and the arrival of telegrams from the provinces intimating that the Assembly is not representative and charging it with having arrogated excessive powers. In all the recent decrees the Throne has regarded the Assembly as representative of the provinces of the Empire and has yielded accordingly. Any weakening of its authority now will add to the confusion.

Wu Lu-chen, recently commanding the 6th Division, and newly appointed acting Governor of Shansi in succession to the Governor murdered by the mutinous troops telegraphs from the border of the province that the rebellious troops are satisfied with the recent decrees and will return to their allegiance. In such case their action would materially influence the revolutionary leader at Hankau.

There is much suppressed excitement in Peking; the city is full of rumours; and the exodus is still continuing. In order to prevent any impairment of British vested interests in the Peking Tientsin-Shanhaikwan Railway and the possible temporary interruption of communications certain necessary military precautions are now being considered.

PANIC IN PEKING.

Peking, Nov. 6.

Trustworthy information from the Court shows that the Court is paralysed with fear. It will remain in Peking whatever happens, but many Princesses and noble ladies have sought the protection of the foreign concessions. There is no more curious feature of the present crisis than the eagerness of Chinese and Manchus to seek the protection of a foreign flag. The foreign concessions are crowded with refugees, especially of that class which has been most clamorous during recent years against foreign concessions and other evidences of foreign infringement of China's sovereign rights.

The Throne to-night issues another despairing Decree, applauding the virtues of the insubordinate General Chang Shao-tseng, whose demands brought the Tarone to its knees, and appointing him Imperial Commissioner to proceed to the Yang-tsze Valley and announce the Throne's benign intentions towards the revolutionaries. Soon we may expect the revolutionary leader Li Yuan-hung to be appointed Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, in succession to Wei Kuang-tao, who is unable to proceed to his post owing to senile decrepitude.

Should Chang Shao-tseng succeed, as Wu-Lu-chen is believed to have succeeded in Shansi, in inducing the revolutionary leaders at Hankau to accept the view that all the essential reforms demanded by the revolutionaries have been conceded, short of the removal of the dynasty, the situation will be simplified. If extreme views prevail, and Li-Yuan-hung presses for the establishment of a Republic, then China will be involved in inextricable difficulties.

Fortunately the Throne recognizes that the immense extension of the revolutionary movement in the provinces renders impossible any hope of its suppression by force.

MURDER OF A PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

Peking, Nov. 8.

General Wu Lu-chen, Governor-designate of Shani Province, has been assassinated by Manchu soldiers of the 1st Division for associating himself with mutinous soldiers who had murdered Manchus at Taiyuanfu. This further complicates the situation and will intensify the antagonism between Mancaus and Chinese.

Wu Lu-chen was one of the ablest officers in China, having been highly trained in Japan, and had rendered conspicuous service as frontier commissioner in Manchuria during the Chientao dispute. A native of Hupeh his assassination increases the difficulty of effecting a compromise. Only two days before he had fiercely impeached Yin Chang for the Imperialist excesses at Hankau, which were a retaliation for the massacre of Manchus in Wushang. His assassination now by Manchus compels inevitable conclusions.

To-day some buildings of the Ministry of the Civil Office were burned. In ordinary circumstances the event would have attracted no attention, but Peking is in such a state of nervous tension that immediately an alarm was started that the Palace was on fire, and there was great excitement for some time. It is now believed without any reason whatever that the fire was due to incendiarism.

The secession of Shantung Province renders the Government's position more hopeless—although it was hopeless from the beginning.

The protection of our vast interests in Shanghai causes deep concern to the British Legation. Our policy is clear and definite and can be defined in these words:—

"The substitution of a Revolutionary Government for the Imperial Government shall not be allowed to affect in any way the established government of the international settlement. The procedure shall remain unchanged and, while asylum can be given to the Taotai or other Chinese officials demanding protection neither the Taotai nor any other official shall be permitted to exercise functions as a Government official by taking advantage of the shelter thus accorded."

SECESSION OF CHIHLI PROVINCE.

Pecking, Nov. 8.

I am informed that Tientsin will join the revolutionary movement to-night, the Provincial Assembly, in extraordinary Session, declaring the secession of Chihli Province and demanding that the Viceroy shall abrogate his powers—which he is impotent to refuse.

Prince Ching to-day informed the representative of a friendly Power that nothing was yet known regarding the result of Yuan Shih-kai's pourparlers with the revolutionary leader L. Yuan-hung.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SETTER.

On and since his retirement from the service last year he has been paid pension under that title. The baronetcy is a rather old one, having been created at a period when it would not have been accurate to say "Queen Anne is dead." In fact she was the creator and the original baronet was Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. E. C. Cox based his claim on descent from William Cox, the eighth son of the first holder of the title. This descent was recorded in the family Bible from the earlier part of the eighteenth century and the fact that the Crown continuously recognised the title during the lifetime of the Rev. Sir George was strongly emphasised; but the Committee were not convinced. The case is also interesting as being the first of the kind to come before a Committee of the Privy Council. The tribunal was composed of five Privy Councillors, Lord St. Aldwyn, better known by his former name Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who presided, Lord Granard, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Rathmore and the well-known ex-Chancery Judge, Sir Robert Romer. The rival claimant is Captain John Hawtrey Reginald Cox, who traces his pedigree back to the first son and who as well as his opponent figures in that impartial publication, "Who's Who," as a baronet. But there is a slight difference in one respect. The late Bombay official is described as the fifteenth baronet; the other claimant as the fourteenth. Mr. Edmund Charles Cox conducted his case in *propria persona* and apparently without wishing to hear counsel on the other side decided as I have said against him. "Their Lordships" said Viscount St. Aldwyn, have considered the statement placed before them by the claimant, Edmund Charles Cox, and they will humbly advise his Majesty that the name of Edmund Charles Cox ought not to be entered on the official roll of baronets in respect to the baronetcy of Cox of Dunmanway." Whether this implies recognition of the contention of the opposing claimant is not clear.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Of the more notable Indians who came to England for the Coronation almost if not quite the last to leave England are the Maharaja and Maharani of Gondal who are quite at home in this country. The *Times*, this morning, says that the Thakore Saheb "will embark in the mail steamer at Marseilles to-day for Bombay." I think this is not quite accurate. At any rate when I met the Thakore Saheb and Maharani in Northumberland Avenue two or three days ago, they told me that they were leaving London on Sunday for the Continent and would embark in the "Arabia," which does not leave Marseilles until the 17th inst. They will go straight from Bombay to Delhi for the Durbar.

The termination of the taxi strike leaves the public quite cold. A certain portion of the population of London has been inconvenienced but not to the extent that was anticipated and the discontented chauffeurs have been wise to agree with their adversary quickly. It was surprising to see how many hansoms turned up and their drivers looking very pleased at their good luck were welcomed as old friends of course we must have our taxis, but many pedestrians who can afford time to walk would not have been sorry if the strike had continued to the Greek Kalends. The reduction in the number of strict accidents during the past fortnight must have been considerable. It was a pleasure to be able to cross the road without the risk of being knocked down by one of these dangerous if useful vehicles. One thing has been demonstrated by the strike, that far too many taxis have been licensed. New Scotland yard ought to look to this.

Lord Rosebery is becoming a bore. He has been orating again about his latest whom the so-called plague of so-called dead books, this time not to his admiring countrymen north of the Tweed but to an audience of Sassenachs. He repudiated the idea, that in his previous discourse on the same subject he had any thought of reflecting on the Carnegie libraries, which no doubt with his tongue within his cheek he described as one of the greatest benefactions of the age.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga leaves Calcutta for Delhi, on the 27th instant. His Highness attends the meeting of Hindu University to be held at Allahabad on the 28th instant, to settle the constitution and rules of the University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler will receive the Hindu University deputation at the Delhi Town Hall on the 4th December.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Codrington becomes a Cantonment Magistrate in the Central India.

The following promot

Lemco

In praise of LEMCO

Home-made beef tea is neither so strong, so free from fat nor so digestible as Lemco; that is why Medical men prescribe Lemco for their patients.

Home-made beef tea often disagrees; Lemco can be assimilated with ease and benefit; home-made beef tea takes hours to prepare, Lemco is ready in a minute; home-made beef tea varies in quality, Lemco is constant.

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BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

SUSSEX MARBLE.

Used for Road Making.

Among the many limestone formations to be discovered in various parts of the country, none is more handsome in appearance when "worked up" than the Sussex marble. Very little of this stone, it appears, is made use of at the present day for the purposes of ornamental building, but it is quarried to some extent in certain parts of the county for road making and mending.

Sussex marble varies very greatly in quality, and a great deal of it is traversed by soft veins, which spoil it for "working up." Possibly this is the chief reason why it is not more generally used, but one cannot help thinking that with a little perseverance the better beds of this stone might be marked out, and the produce turned to good commercial account. Certainly there are some very fine examples of polished Sussex marble to be seen here and there, and there is no reason for supposing that equally good stone could not still be found in many parts of the county, and at no great depth.

ONCE HIGHLY VALUED.

In bygone days the Sussex limestones in its better forms was much more widely known and more highly valued than it is to-day. Occasionally one comes across modern examples of the marble in architecture, but such instances are few and far between. The Rev. Arthur Young, author of that interesting and curious old book, "A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex," published in the year 1804, speaks in high terms of the best qualities of Sussex limestone. "The Sussex marble," he says, "when cut into slabs for ornamenting chimney pieces &c., is equal to most in beauty and quality when highly polished. The Earl of Egremont has several chimney-pieces at Petworth formed of it. It is an excellent stone for square building and for paving is not to be exceeded. . . . Is is found in the highest perfection upon an estate of the Earl of Egremont's at Kirdford, from ten to twenty feet under ground, where it is in flakes nine or ten inches in thickness, Much of it was used in the Cathedral at Canterbury, the pillars, monuments, vaults, pavement, &c., of that valuable structure being built of this article, called there the 'Petworth marble.' The Archbishop's chair is an entire piece."

Since Young's day the Sussex marble at Petworth Park has been considerably added to. About the year 1870, the late Lord Leconfield was making some alterations to the mansion, and wishing to match the marble already there, he dug some of the stone on the estate. The most suitable quality was found on some waste land on his Lordship's manor of Pallingham, between the villages of Kirdford and Plaistow. Several large blocks were secured, and the best of these were used in the mansion. Still more recently, in the years 1905-6, when Petworth Church was restored, a considerable quantity of this local marble was used in the chancel for steps and paving.

Several other churches in Sussex, contain occasional examples of the native stone. In bygone days it was frequently employed for grave-stones, usually within the churches, and one may see a few good specimens in some of the older churches between Brighton and Lewes, as for example, at Ditchling, Westmeston, and Streat. In the two latter churches there are modern as well as old examples, though in both these cases only small portions of the stone have been employed in the modern work. Nothing finer, however, than these specimens of Sussex marble have ever been employed within the county, and anyone interested in such matters should not miss an opportunity of seeing what a beautiful stone this is when properly "worked" in a good quality. The memorial tablets in this marble at Streat and Westmeston are of a green hue, the darker shades being exceptionally rich and pleasing. This one believes is local stone which is generally richer in colour than that which comes from Petworth, the latter marble reminding one somewhat of the Purbeck marble good examples of which may be seen at Winchester Cathedral and at Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire.

UNSUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL VENTURE.

In East Sussex marble is found in the parishes of Ditchling and Plumpton, and it probably exists elsewhere in the same part of the county. Small beds were discovered, one believes when the railway cutting was made across Ditchling Common, and the stone has also been found in several other places close at hand—in somes cases within three or four feet of the surface. Some years ago, so the writer was informed, a faint-hearted attempt was made at Plumpton to deal commercially with the marble but the experimenters gave it up after breaking all their tools which were unequal to the task of cutting this very hard substance. Within the last few months several slabs of Sussex marble have been met with during the getting out of the foundations of a new building at Streat and the builders have had great difficulty in removing it owing to the large size and hardness of the blocks. In a field near Plumpton Station also, several beds of the marble have been encountered from time to time.

From one cause or another Sussex has lost many of its old-time industries, but there would seem to be no good reason why the quarrying of its marble should not be revived. For such a handsome and useful stone, there ought to be a good demand, though great care would be needed in the selection of the qualities most suitable for ornamental work.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Nov. 7.

Regular Forces.

Commans and Staff.

Col. H H L Malcolm, C B from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary Brigadier-Gen. to command a District, vice Maj.-Gen C V F Townshend, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion Oct. 28.

Maj G H V Freeth, D S O, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be a D A A G, vice Col C B Little, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Oct. 31.

Maj N J G Cameron, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, from a Brig. Maj to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Capt. H Wake, K R R C who exchanges Nov. 1.

Capt. Hereward Wake, D S O K R R C to be a Brig.-Maj., vice Major N J G Cameron, Nov. 1.

Capt. W H Bartholomew, R A to be Staff Capt., vice Capt. N. H. C. Sherbrooke, R A, who has resigned that appointment, Nov. 1.

Capt. R P A de Moleyns, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own, to be Aide-de-Camp extra to Lord Chelmsford, Governor of New South Wales, Oct. 11.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Capt E H Brassey, M V O to be Maj Oct 21, Lieut the Hon George V A Monckton-Arundell to be Capt., Oct 21.

4th R Irish Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut A E Burchardt-Ashton to be Lieut, Oct 1.

1st Royal Dragoon—Capt T S Irwin is seconded for service as Adjt. of Yeomanry, Oct 17, nec Lieut A W Waterhouse to be Lieut Oct 18.

2nd Dragoons R Scots Greys—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capt.—E H Bonhan' and to remain seconded P R Laurie, and to remain seconded A B Winch, and to remain seconded Malcolm Borwick Oct. 6; Sec Lieut J G C Earl of Sel Germans to be Lieut Oct 6.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Lieut the Hon Denis P Tollemache to be Capt, Oct 11.

8th King's R irish Hussars—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—D O M Lawrie, March 28th, J C Leech, Aug 22, A E Mulliner, Oct 21.

14th King's Hussars—J D L de Wend-Fenton to be Sec Lieut on probation Nov 1.

15th King's Hussars—Sec Lieut H F Brace to be Lieut, Sept 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt A. J. Close retires on an Indian pension (Nov. 5).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut I C R Walker-Munro resigns his commission, Nov 8.

Infantry.

R Warwickshire Reg.—Capt G N B Forster to be Maj, Oct 21.

R Fusiliers City of London Reg.—Sec Lieut, R R Waddell-Dudley, from Unattached List, T F Univ. Candidate, to be Sec Liuet, dated March 3; with precedence next below M M. Parry-Jones, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov 8.

Devon Reg.—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—H G Elliot Adj, 3rd Special Reserve Batln, J M Woollcombe Nov. 4.; Sec Lieut T C B Joy, from Unattached List, T F Univ. Candidate to be Sec Lieut, dated March 24, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Nov 8.

Lexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorks Reg.—Capt L E H Humfrey resigns his commission, Nov 8.

Kin's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut G H M Lindsay to be Lieut, Oct 1

Cameronians Sco tish Rifles—Sec Lieut A W Ta e resigns his commission, Nov. 8.

Gloucestershire Reg.—Capt Alan Bryant to be Maj Oct 25.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I—Capt Wilfred Marriott-Dodington to be Maj, Oct 23.

York and Lancaster Reg—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts:—G B Wauhope, and to remain sec nded; R M Williams; V A Jackson, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant, for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Sept 1; Sec Lieut B C Lonsada to be Lieut, Sept 1.

Seaforth Higulanders Rosshire Buffs, Duke of Albany's—Capt A C B Alexander is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Nov 8.

E Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut E V Knox to be Capt, Oct 21.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Lieut G C Sladen to be Capt, Oct 3; Sec Lieut Martin Alexander to be Lieut, Oct 3.

Army Service Corps.

Brev Col P O Sandilands, one completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col., retires on retired pay, Nov 7; Maj F M Wilson to be Lieut-Col, vice Brev Col P O Sandilands Nov 7; Capt H W O Carey to be Maj, Nov 7, Lieut J H Morris to be Capt, Nov 7.

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—The undermentioned Majs. to be Lieut-Cols.—J W Bullen, vice C A Young, supernumerary, B J Inniss, vice J Will, supernumentary, Nov. 2; Maj G B Carter, M B retires, receiving a gratuity Nov. 8.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut. L L Dixon, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below A S Lawrie, Nov. 8.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col. H B Williams, D S O, on vacating the appointment of a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, is placed on the Half-pay List, Oct. 15.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut Henry Belcher, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay, Nov 6.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th November.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station to-day Saturday, the 25th instant, 3-9 p.m. and to-morrow Sunday, the 26th instant, at 7 a.m., for Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th November.

287. Parades—Saturday 25th instant.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40, and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

288. Musketry.—The Officer Commanding No. 3 Company will detail 16 N. Cos and men for Class Firing on Sunday 26th November, to be at the British Infantry Range, Colaba at 8 a. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Traversing Sights may be used, but Aperture sights are not allowed.

The G I P Rly Vol Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday 26th instant.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th November.

1063. Detail of Parades—

Monday the 27th instant—"H" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Tuesday the 28th instant—Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed Society's School, Buculla at 6 p.m.

Wednesday the 29th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—1. Battalion Drill—Ceremonial.

1064. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-firing as follows:—(For all class firing members will take their arms to the Range).

Sunday, 26th inst, "D" Coy.
Monday, the 27th inst, "A" Coy.
Tuesday, the 28th inst, "B" Coy.
Thursday, the 30th inst., "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1065. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for November Matches from 7 to 10 a.m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

1066. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 23, 24 and 25 on Wednesday the 29th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1067. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6899 Sergt N B Kinnear, "G" Coy from 18th November 1911 to 17th May 1912.

1068. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No 7232 Vol C S Clarke, "G" Coy.
No 7233 Vol W E Way, "C" Coy.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Miniature Rifle Match will take place on the Miniature Range at Town Customs house to-day Saturday the 25th instant commencing at 3-30 p.m. B V Rifles vs 80 Customs M & C Teams 8 aside Daily Mail conditions.

Colonel R W L Dunlop, V D will present a Silver Miniature Cup to the member making the highest aggregate score in this match irrespective of team.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 9th November, arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Chamberlain, Mr W B and Miss
Scott, Mr J
Hounsell, (Miss Tooth's Maid)
Younge, Miss
Pinbey, Miss V
Foster, Miss N E
Mellor, Mr A T
Gimenez, Col H D
Perrow, Mr J
Brookes, Mr W H and Mrs
Shortt, Mrs
Box, Mr L A
Forster, Miss N L
Rich, Mr C N
Fox, Mrs E N
Morris, Mr N M
Pattman, Mr H A
Ridley, Mr and Mrs
Price, Miss
Geelan, Capt A
Bower, Mr J R N
Nevil, Mr H
McIntosh, Mr E B
Andrews, Mr T

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Boyd, Capt
Tooth, Lady Lucas and Miss
Spender, Mr J L and Mrs
Thurman, Mr W A
Shaw, Dr W M
McKenna, Mr L
Kilroe, Capt T
Kirk, Mr W
Q Wodehouse, Capt A
Khan, H H Aga
Mahomed, Gool,
Jowhar, Mr
Sullivan, Mr
Loring, Capt E J
Sparrow, Maj E
Phillips, Mr W H and Mrs
Ramsden, Mr G
Woolehouse, Miss
Copeland, Mr J E
Tannahell, Col J
Cooper, Mr and Mrs
Melles, Miss
Cartwright, Mr R H
Pentiman-Eddy, Mrs and Miss
Chaplain, Mr A W C and Mrs
Bickford, Mr W H
Cockell, Mr H A
Christian, Mr G W
Peel, Capt B G
McLeod, Lt A K
Gregson, Mr C B and Mrs
Woodland, Mr P
Burke, Mr E P
Leach, Mr A
Wadia, Mr J A
Traill, Mr W H
Burn, Capt H P
Oldman, Mr H R D
Jamlon, Mr C
Kanika, Hon Raja of Wares, Mr D
Brooke, Lt J A O
Robinson, Mr J F
Dixon, Mr J
Foley, Mr C W
Taylor, Mr W C
Gorman, Mr J
Dehra Count Manservant
Leslie, Mr N
Agabeg, Mr F J
Murphy, Lt G P
Normand, Capt S R
Johnston-Stewart, Capt H B H
Griffiths, Mr W P
Siegel, Mr A H J
Das, Miss S B
Mount, Mrs A H L
Myddleton-Evans, Miss
Rich, Mr T C
Robinson, Mr A N
Ghosh, Mr K P
Nicoll, Mr C
Stears, Mr A F
Belin, Mr E Mrs and child
Thomas, r
Chrystal, Mr J P
Macquoid, Major C
Macbeth, Mr J B K and Mrs
Hurlbatt, Mr D T
Anderson, Mr H W
James, Mr W F
Hearson, Mr F
Johnson, Mr R H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Digby, Major, W
Mylan, Mr W M and Mrs
Mooney, Col T R
Macdonald, Mr P J

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Alderson, Mr A R and Miss E M
Hendrofe, Mr A T
Robinson, Mr C

ADEN TO BOMBAY.

Two Native Gentlemen

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Drysdale, Lt H D
Galston, Mr W H
Wright, Mr C N
Pierce, Mr N B

Per s.s. "Oceana," Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer "Oceana" arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Hodgson, Mr E Mrs and child
West, Mr L C Mrs and infant
Bayley, Mr S M
Wilson, Mr G B
Bishop, Mr F B W
Hoyle, Mr A L
Marison, Mr H
Brinlow, Mr
Vivean, Mr G H
Zeman, Mr S N
Callaor, Mr C L
Salisbury, Mr C V
Waterfall, Mr D P
Clarke, Mr H M S and Mrs
Lynch Blosse, Mr H R A
Braithwaite, Mrs infant child and nurse
Horwood, Mr T
Cunningham, Mr G
Pratt, Mr C H
Allison, Mr F W Mrs and child
Wilkinson, Mrs H
Worthington, Miss E
Richardson, Mr R C
Kelley, Mrs and infant master nurse
Reeves, Miss E L
Calvert, Miss J
Turnbull, Mr D N
Wardle, Mrs and 2 infants
Bull, Miss
Thorburn, Mr A E Mrs
Miller, Mr G
Macalister, Mr A S
Thompson, Mr T
Collett, Mr F G
Paddon, Capt S W Mrs
Hatfield, Mr J E
Webb, Miss B
Ryan, Lt D J G
Green, Mr J Mrs
Obadi, Mrs and infant
Fairbrill, Miss P
Morse, Mrs and infant
Wilkes, Miss W
Pollard, Mrs H
Young, Miss
Wood, Mrs E
Skene, Miss
Secretary, Miss B
Folkes, Miss
Watkinsons' child
Gibbs, Rev A and Mrs
Taylor, Mr A P
de Frenes Mr J
Gordon, Mr A H
Newman, Mr F
Horton, Mr H
Hornett, Mr T
Greenop, Mrs and Miss
Coleman, Mrs
Blackwood, Mrs E E
Kennelley, Mrs W J, M and child
Tait, Miss
Clerey, Mrs J W infant and 2 children
Stuerner, Mr
Macdonald, Mr
Solby, Mr
Gollen, Mr
Mann, Mr V L Mrs and 2 infants
Eves, Miss F
Wass, Mrs N child
Brett, Mrs M E and Miss
Lusberg, Mrs V
Loney Rev A F and Mrs
Prior, Miss M
de la Chevrors, Miss E M
Leavitt, Miss M
Pritchard, Miss M
Whiteball, Mr E H
Lee, Mr R C and Mrs
Skinner, Mr R master and native servant
Lee, Mr Mrs and infant
Hildritch, Mr A
Headley, Mrs E M 2 Misses and child
Henderson, Mr J M
Sen, Mr Mrs and Dr Miss
Oldham, Mr F
Price, Mr F and Mrs
Beauchamp, Miss M
Clarke, Miss
Head, Mr M L
Armstrong, Mr G
Poe, Mr J W
Cargill, Mr J R
Kew, (Viscount Ivesgh's Chauffeur)
Fisic, Mr D
Ricalton, Mr J and Mrs
Coppin, Miss G
Hess, Mrs G infant and nurse
Fitzgibbon, Miss
Checkley, Mr
Swain, Mr and Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Aston, Mr C
Lawrie, Mr G C and Mrs
Gould, Mr R R
Willcocks, Mr G W and Mrs
Pearson, Mr R C Mrs and infant
Anderson, Mr F
Payne, Mr R B
Calvert, Mr G J
Anderson, Mrs
Sargent, Capt A E
Luker, Mr F Mrs and child
Fraser, Mr G Mrs infant and nurse
Apcar, Mr A G
Stewart, Mr G
(Fairey, Miss) Mrs Pearsons' nurse
Ottley, Major and Mrs
Kinlochmouth, Mr L
Cargill, Miss
Adams, Mr R A
McIsaacs, Mr A T
Setmonji, Mr and Mrs
Burce, Mr A R and infant
Carver, Mrs and Miss
Chamier, Mr F C
Fairbank, Mr E
Wheeler, Miss
Petit, Capt G
Balfour, Miss M E
Underhill, Miss
London, Miss Dr
Kaichley, Mrs
Haywood, Miss
Thompson, Lt-Col C M
McGregor, Mr D
Thicobant, Mr L Mrs and child
Matthieson, Mr A T
Gollan, Mr R
Sangster, Mrs P B infant and nurse
Goudge, Mrs J E
Mohan, Mr and R
Maclaine, Mr
Allum, Mr F W
Doig, Mr W A
Digby, Miss
Pearce, Miss
Calvert, Mrs J
Kayani, Mr H
Shah, Mr M B
Dewar, Mr E J and Mrs
Shah, Mr A M Mrs child and native servant
Hazelhurst, Mr H M
Wade, Mr E
Fowler, Mr C J
Richards, Mr E V
White, Mr L S
Ramsden, Mr E
Ramsden, Mrs
Hamid, Mr S A
Jacks, Mr W H B
Hossain, Mr W
Arnold, Mr F
Maxwell-Maynard, Mr W and Mrs

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Butterwork, Mr G S

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Mennie, Mr J C
Vallings, Mr H A
Kethero, Mr W infant
Miss R M and Master S
Fergusson, Mrs A C and child
London, Mr R P
Dalyell, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Ommaney, Mrs
Purvis, Prof Mrs
Allen, Miss G
Perkins, Maj A E L and Mrs
Grass, Miss

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

UNDER ANOTHER NAME.

"Should one's fancy not turn to coats of fur, and the humanitarian's certainly will not, says a home lady correspondent writing in mail week, there are useful and good-looking wraps to be had in plush which is a revival of this season, although it masquerades under different names. Or there is the reversible wrap that has proved so universally pleasing. Again, there is the knitted coat which in its newest guise is totally different from the sports' coat, and a delightful addition to one's wardrobe. An especially charming one, made for wear over a gown of tilleul crepe, is of cherry-coloured silk, with a hood of velvet in the same shade, which terminates in a long silk tassel. The coat is secured on the right hip; it is a double-breasted affair with a velvet shoulder from which dangle two more tassels. Another coat of the same silk is of purple silk with a rounded collar of cardenal-red glace silk, which reaches almost to the waist at the back, over which is set a smaller collar of purple silk edged with long purple fringe, completely veiling the red. The large cuffs are outlined each side with a "thread of scarlet," and again show purple fringe, in his case of narrower width. A large pocket is provided on the left hip and a wide fringe applied thereto form the "flap." The lining of the coat is Cardinal-red glace veiled with purple ninon.

VOGUE FOR RICH COLOURS.

Although strong colours are a great deal worn, yet the black or black-and-white toilette holds its own. This is quite a good dispensation, since the one acts as a foil to the other. A few days ago was noticed that the tea-room of a smart hotel positively glowed with the toilettes of the women. Many of the fur wraps when thrown open disclosed linings of rich brocade and bright-hued silk partially veiled with chiffon. And there were frocks of cherry colour, purple, tilleul, indigo blue, and emerald green, all beautiful, and, curiously enough, none of them seeing to clash. But one's eyes rested gratefully on a dark woman wearing a gown of black-and-white velvet, the stripes fairly wide, with a positive cascade of fine lace escaping from a slashing at the side of the corsage, and a high guimpe of point d'esprit net. The hat worn was of velours rolled up boldly on the left side, the brim encircled by large white ostrich feathers. The wrap was built en kimono and had a long pointed hood at the back lined with ermine, and the huge revers on the right side of the coat was of ermine with a fringe of tails. Even the boots were black and white; they were of velvet, the uppers being inset with strips of white suede.

THE YOUNG GIRL.

The small girl is now the object of much attention on the part of dressmakers, milliners, and tailors. One famous house is making a specialty of toilettes for her use. Once upon a time, as the fairy tales say—it was not really so far back as that—it was accounted almost a sin to put children into black, excepting for mourning. Now the decree has gone forth that the girl child shall wear the finest of black cloth for coats and black velours for hats; with noteworthy result. It is surprising how becoming it proves. For morning wear the plainly-built little coat with treble capes and a velours hat with a big bow are admirable, while for more ceremonious occasions—children go about much more than they did—a black panne coat, lined with some soft shade, a bonnet of deep ecru lace over old gold, with a wide border of panne round the face, and a little bouquet of coppery rosebuds at the side where the "strings" tie, form, without a doubt, a most pleasing whole.

SOME PRETTY FROCKS.

The little frocks beneath are no longer of white, with coloured ribbons as a "relief." They are still simple, but are made of exquisite materials, well fashioned. The palest ciel blue in crepe-de-soie, with quaint pointed collar and cuffs of ecru lace. Little guipure slips over a soft satin lining in a pale pretty shade, and velvet frocks embroidered in bright colours in wool and silk, and sometimes in beads, although the last-named are not so suitable, all are dainty, and greatly rejoiced in by the fortunate small person they adorn. Children love pretty clothes, and although it has been held that this inclination should be repressed, the modern mother—and father—is inclined to foster any tastes a child may show signs of possessing.

Tea-time.

The very word is grateful, with its suggestion of the dainty cake, the jam sandwich, or the delicious home-made tea roll raised with

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You can make all these and many other delightful dishes besides if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary Flour.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th November, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	23	18	25	16	49
Teheran ...	24	14	10	...	45
Suez.....	24	10	10	...	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Aripps, Babicora, Itzras, Huitmanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-6-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

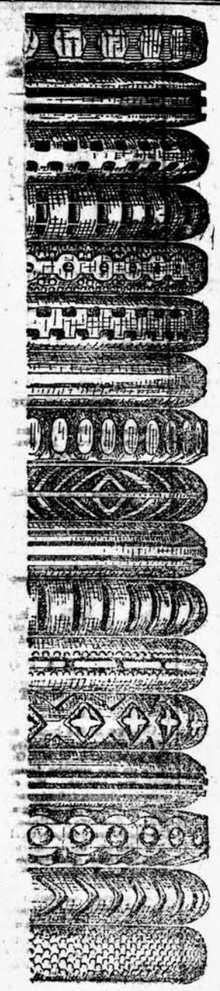
Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Scamhornus Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Bibendum on Tyre Fashions.



As a practical motorist, have you ever been struck by the extraordinary divergence of opinion which our many competitors exhibit regarding the correct design for the tread of an all-rubber cover? Look at the adjoining "pictures," taken from issues of various motor papers. It is a strange fact that most other tyre companies base their claim upon public affection because their tyres are manufactured with a **special** form of tread, guaranteed to perform all sorts of wonderful feats.

Why?

It would seem that they are trying to please customers much in the same way as a picture dealer who, in exhibiting a picture set in a showy frame, diverts the attention of the purchaser from the real object—the picture itself—by enlarging upon the merits of the frame.

But where does the value lie? In the painting itself or the frame?

The very fact of such a great variety of fancy pattern tyres proves conclusively that none of these patterns is correct. Either one pattern is the best, and should be universally adopted by every tyre manufacturer throughout the world, or all are unnecessary. The only redeeming feature I can see is that they serve as an advertising point for pushing sales; in which case we must say that the tyre manufacturer has not the interest of his clients at heart.

He ought not to say: "Now, here are a few of my assorted patterns. I haven't the ghost of a notion which is the best; it is for you to make your choice." What he should say is: "I have experimented with all sorts and shapes of tyres, and this is the model I have found to be the best; consequently I do not manufacture any other design. If I did I would be deceiving you."

If the grooves on one tread are good, then how can the ribs on another be equally good?

And what happens to all those lumps? At the outset they support the whole weight and bear the driving strain; then, after a time, disgusted with having so much work put upon them, they quickly disappear. Result? **A plain tread cover.**

Again, have you ever compared the thickness of a Michelin Square Tread with a grooved or fancy pattern cover? Measured from the bottom of the grooves there is nearly 1/16 of an inch less substance than in our Square Tread; and, in the case of another, if we measure the tread at its thickest part, we find 15½ m/m. as opposed to the 18 m/m. of the Michelin Square Tread, *i.e.*, 1/10 of an inch less substance.

You must not be surprised then if they last a shorter time than a Michelin Square Tread; and yet some of these tyres cost you more than you would pay for one of our Square Treads. Then, to revert to our original comparison, why pay more than the picture is worth because of the ornamental frame?

Was I not right when I said it was purely a huge piece of advertising bluff?

MICHELIN

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd. HILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street.

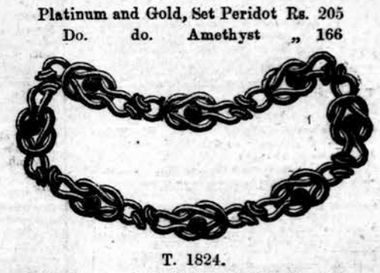
CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St. RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 119 Russa Rd., North.

ORNAMENTAL PLATINUM AND GOLD BRACELETS.

T. 1818.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 156
Amethyst do. do. „ 145

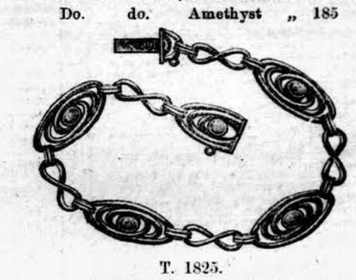
T. 1819.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 205
Do. do. Amethyst „ 166

T. 1820.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 185
Do. do. Amethyst „ 180



T. 1824.
Platinum and Gold, Set Peridot Rs. 235
Do. do. Amethyst „ 185

T. 1823.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 110



T. 1825.
Gold, Set Turquoise Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS—BOMBAY & POONA.

"ALWAYS ASK FOR"
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gustave Gaulis. Rs. 5. Apply Bombay Gazette Office.

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A: GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED. Address: Grahams Buidings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	78 7-16		1-16
do. Rentes	95 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	26 1-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence	25 3-9	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	56 3-4	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22	01	
do. do. at Berlin	20·47	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept.		
do. 3 months' sight	3 9-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			1-8
do. 6 months' sight	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 5-8	3-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 2 31-32-1-1-32
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by bears covering. Amount paid into Bank of England about £ 150,000.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£36,900,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Public Deposits	...£2,800,000	Inc. £2,200,000
Other Deposits	...£39,700,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Government Securities	£14,400,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£29,000,000	Inc. £200,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,800,000	Inc. £800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, good business done.
Futures	Quiet, steady.
East Indian	....
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000 "
Imports	... 30,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·24+·04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 5-16+1-16

UTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·01	4·99	5·00	5·01	5·02
+02	+02	+03	+03	+03
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
5·04	5·06	5·08	5·09	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

New Orleans 10 a. m. Dec. 9·25, March 9·18.
New York noon call Dec. 9·27, March 9·28

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 64,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 50,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 3,000
Exports to Continent	... 23,000
Spot Cotton—	...9·45 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·26+01	Advanced on favourable cables and declined on Commission house liquidation.
Futures—Month of March 9·17—01	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 1-2 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9·28—02
Do. do March	... 9·26—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	.. 36 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.	
Wheat White Karachi	...35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	...35 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...34—Sellers,
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	easier.
Barletta Russo 64 1-2lbs	...34 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers, easier.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	...35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	...35 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...Nominal.
Do. Months—	....
Do. Name of Ports—	....
Yellow Guscrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...50 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...45 3-4+1 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk buyers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...55 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4-3 Nov. Dec.—Value steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 69 1-4 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16—unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£58 9-16+ £1

FREIGHT—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay	...12/.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	...19 9 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment	...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady, scarcely anything doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...Neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments	....
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	16 6 1-2+1 1-4
Months of Shipments	...Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Only limited business.	
B & E & Similar Crystals C & F India	21 7 1-2—1 1-2 Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Easier, little or no business.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar Market. Unchanged.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [24th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullion	57,000	London	Hongkong Bk
19 Box Gold Bullion and Sovereigns	11,71,200	do	National Bank
9 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovereigns	36,000 / 4,60,800	do	Chartered Bk
2 Parcels Silver	37,500	do	Hongkong Bk
25 Bars Silver	121	Adelaide	Mercantile Bk
56 Bars Silver	45,000	Sydney	do
	1,05,000		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	16	18,545
B B and C I Railway	13	15,274

*FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months sight Creditx. There has been a little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...17 1
Do. do Marks	...132 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...136
Shanghai "	...180 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened firmer at 95 15-16 for Cash and 95 7-8 for the 30th November Settlement, and has continued steady during the day at these rates with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 15 0
1st Settlement	...	" 95 14 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 95 12 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London, closed 1-8 higher for ready at 26 1-8 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25 3-8. New York was 3-8 up at 56 3-8. The local market is steady in sympathy with the advance at home. We quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 23 15 6
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 14 15 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	" 64 8 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 64 10 0
" 2nd "	...	" 64 10 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last, for 40 lakhs, 38·50 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1 4 1-16 and 1·50 lakh T. T. at 1 4 3-32 tenderers receiving 48 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last, was 52·20 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 40 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 4th November, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 11th November, brings £130,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver, and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 31,00,000
Bombay	...	... " 12,40,000
Madras	...	... " 6,90,000
Total	...	... " 50,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 11th November, and comes with the mail of the 18th November, brings £110,000 bar gold and £60,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 24,40,000
Bombay	...	... " 15,20,000
Madras	...	... " 7,00,000
Total	...	... " 46,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 18th November, and comes with the mail of the 25th November, brings £120,000 Bar Gold, and £80,000 Silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 10,80,000
Bombay	...	... " 22,90,000
Madras	...	... " 5,40,000
Total	...	... " 39,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	1,86,000
Other Deposits	.....	25,35,000
Sundries	57,600	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,84,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	19,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	3,07,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	14,16,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,21,000	.....
Bullion	18,500	.....
Balance with other Banks.	2,05,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	.....	39,92,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	55,786	53,579	+ 2,207
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd Nov.	141,684	195,782	— 54,098
Shipments for the week			
Europe	550	5,343	— 4,793
China			
Japan	34,487	10,534	+ 23,953
Coast Ports			
Total	35,067	15,877	+ 19,190
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd Nov.			
Europe	11,831	93,340	— 81,479
China	Nil	7	— 7
Japan	44,123	39,594	+ 4,439
Coast Ports	3,750	1,092	+ 2,658
Total	59,744	134,133	— 74,389
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,391	8,236	— 5,895
China			
Japan	1,378	2,642	— 1,264
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 4th November, 4,495 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct, 1910, to 31st July 1911—9,958 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	9,160	16,460	21,990
Central India	58	169	345
Berars and Nagar ...	178	731	2,083
Berar	19,115	38,377	15,153
Central Provinces ...	16,979	30,211	4,503
Total Oomras ...	45,290	85,948	43,814
Dholleras	231	2,056	4,258
Broach	nil	nil	86
Compta and Dharwar.	475	3,540	11,005
Westerns	654	4,105	974
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	5,816	24,950	132,973
Bengals, (Rajputana)	74	123	1,746
Sind	1,408	5,559	1,207
Persian	37	228	68
American	1,801	2,668	3
Egyptian	nil	240	146
Other sorts	nil	7,167	2
Total ...	55,786	141,684	195,782

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000 a
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 23rd Nov., 1911	141,684
	441,684
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 23rd Nov. 1911	59,744
	381,940
Afloat	3,769
	378,171
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	159,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 24th Nov. 1911... ... a Revised estimate.	219,171

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the home markets have been slight, small fluctuations having occurred almost daily. The publication of the Ginners Report, has had no effect on the market, though, on the whole, the report was bullish. We see no indication of any material rise or fall at present, and look for a continuation of the prevailing small to moderate fluctuations. Receipts continue large and spot sales in Liverpool are comparatively small, but prices round about 5d. are being maintained. At the moment there is little speculative element in the market and bulls and bears are "marking time."

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences
Futures Dec. ...	9·31	9·26	—·05
" Mar. ...	9·19	9·17	—·02
Spot ...	9·50	9·45	—·05
New Orleans—			
Futures Dec. ...	9·21	9·20	—·01
" Mar. ...	9·26	9·26	unchgd
Spot ...	9 5-16	9 1-2	+3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov-Dec...	4·95	5·01	+·06
" Jan-Feb. ...	4·96	5·00	+·04
Spot ...	5·21	5·24	+·03

Fluctuations have occasionally occurred in the local market, but the tone is certainly easier; and though the bazar is still disinclined to sell forward, there is also an absence of buying on up-country orders. Exporters have been the chief sellers during the week, but the volume of business passing has been small. A certain amount of Oomras styles have changed hands, and Broach has been done to a moderate extent. Bengals for near delivery have been firm, but there is little business outstanding for the November settlement, and December and January rates are easier.

Ready cotton has been moving slowly. Japan shippers have almost completed their requirements for this month's shipment. Europe is practically out of the market, and local mills have bought only for their actual requirements. As receipts are increasing, there is more pressure to sell. Nagpur is now offering at Rs. 260, and Khamgaon at Rs. 255.

Rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and Berarr, and some anxiety is felt owing to the prevalance of unsettled weather in these districts. So far arrivals of this style of cotton have been of excellent class, but a continance of rain may cause damage to the quality of later arrivals, though at the same time it may increase the yield.

LATER.

The market has been quiet but steady to-day at our quotations. Very little business has been done in contracts, and the demand for ready cotton has been small.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	251	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	253	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur	"	251	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	"	249	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	"	247	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	246	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	239	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	233	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	259	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	249	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	"	243	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	227	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	14,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·01	4·99	5·00	5·01
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July. July-Aug.
5·02	5·04	5·06	5·09 5·08
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd —01

FREIGHTS.

A fair business has been done during the week, and rates have been well maintained all round.

The following business is reported.

Antwerp.—1,000 tons seeds at 14s. 9d. 15th Dec., 15th Jan., sellers option.

Dunkirk.—Spot lots seeds at 17s. 6d. Nov. loading.

Dunkirk.—500 tons, light seeds at 15s., poppy at 16s., and seeds at 17s. January loading.

Havre.—500 tons seeds at 18s. 6d. Dec. shipment.

Hamburg.—A line was done for Dec. and January, at 16s. 6d. Dec., and 16s. 3d. January.

T. Veniee.—A small lot of cotton for Nov., shipment was booked at 23s.

L. Marseiller.—1,200 tons seeds at 16s. 6d. Dec.
Hull.—2,000 tons light seeds at 14s. 6d. Nov.
Hull.—1,000 tons light seeds at 15s. Dec.
Hull.—1,500 tons wheat, at 17s. 6d. Dec.
Hull.—1,000 tons wheat at 18s. 3d. Dec.
Hull.—1,000 tons barley at 16s. 6d., option seeds 17s. 6d. Nov. shipment.
London.—Small lots measurement cargo at 16s 6d Nov., shipment.
Fixture.—S.s. "Westward Ho." was fixed at 21s. 3d., Antwerp 22s., Antwerp and Hull, Nov. loading.
Market closes firm for all near positions.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market fluctuates under the influence of home advices and speculative operations. The tendency of the market for ready stuff is upwards, and prices have advanced fully 4 annas per cwt., and a good enquiry existed during the past week. New Crop positions are however rather weak and in face of a large crop in Argentina the probability is we shall see lower prices.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 7 0 B.T.
Apl.-May	...	" 9 15 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

After dull markets at the commencement of the week, the tone has changed, and a good enquiry has been experienced. Prices have advanced over 8 to 10 annas per cwt. for both ready and forward, and at the close the feeling is strong owing to the paucity of local stocks.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 0 0 B.T.
" Yellow " ...	"	8 8 0 B.T.
" Gurzerat ...	"	8 12 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, Ap.-May ...	"	7 15 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

A considerable business has been put through in Pissi Wheat, shippers to Europe being buyers. Exporters who are established up country have, however, preferred buying through their own agencies. It is reported that Karachi is doing a good business with Europe in Punjab wheat, and several steamers have been chartered.

We quote:—

Ready White Pessi.....	Rs.	4 14 0 R.T.
" Karachi	"	4 15 0 "
White Delhi April-May...	"	5 3 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Arrivals of this seed are increasing and a fair business has been done during the week at steady prices.

We quote :—

Ready White Khandeish	... Rs.	58 0 0
Bold White 85 p.c. Dec-Jan	... "	55 8 0
Black Kutni do.	... "	47 0 0
Red Jubbulpore do.	... "	51 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	10 10 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—

A steady market with a fair business doing.

We quote :—

Dec.-Jan.	... ...	Rs. 43-8-0

CASTORSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 0 0 R.T.
Forward	... Rs.	7 5 0 "

COTTONSEED :—

Prices are easier. A moderate business is doing.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	26 0 0
Forward	"	3 11 6 R.T.

MOWRASEED :—

The market has been steady at and about our quotation.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	7 6 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	55,786 bales
Wheat	...	49,249 cwts.
Linseed	...	5,005 "
Rapeseed	...	212 "
Gingellyseed	...	118,600 "
Poppyseed	...	328 "
Groundnuts... ...	...	15,611 "
Castorseed	...	29,138 "
Rice	...	78,891 "
Myrabollams	...	7,598 "
Cottonseed	...	99,261 "
Mowrasseed	...	2,280 "
Gram	...	14,675 "
Joowar	...	13,499 "
Maize	...	16,447 "

LOCAL YARNS.

There is little or nothing doing in this market and prices are quite nominal. Some spinners are trying to sell at lower rates, but China buyers are out of the market, and only a retail business can be done in the local bazzar.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Hongkong ...	1,000
Unsold stock at Hongkong ...	21,000
Exchange at Hongkong ...	Rs 137 1-2
" " Shanghai ...	" 183

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—The market continues quiet with very little doing.

WHITE GOODS :—We have no change to report in this market, which remains quiet.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is very quiet. Fresh business is being done very sparingly in anticipation of a fall in values.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is quiet with little enquiry.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—Market here shows signs of some revival. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet at home and not much business is being done. There is a moderate demand locally.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market again shows an advance and the latest quotation for copper is £71 and for yellow metal £59. This has affected our market which is somewhat steadier and Rupee prices have been advanced. They cover £67-10 and £56-10.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price, Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	... 5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins	... 3 10 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	... 3 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	... 3 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	... 2 11 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	... 0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	... 0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	... 0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 0 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair...	3 10 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ...	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2 12 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3 6 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2 11 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3 5 0
Anchor Tins per pair ...	3 12 0
Shell Brand 150° in Cases per case ...	5 0 0
Anchor cases per case ...	4 2 0

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	" 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	" 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		" 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		" 3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125° Steady.		" 3 10 0

SHARES.

The market has ruled at and about the prices the last quoted though the prices of mill shares in the earlier part of the week declined to an extent and later on they have improved. Bank of Bombay shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,740 and then they have improved to Rs. 1,750 at which price they are steady. Bank of India's after touching Rs. 66 have improved to Rs. 67. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 50 1-2 to Rs. 51. Bombay Merchant Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 8 and Eastern Bank Shares have been placed at Rs. 80. Press shares are neglected. New Mofussils have declined to Rs. 785. X. D. New Berars are quiet at Rs. 540 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 140. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 432 1-2; Central India's after touching Rs. 1,875, have improved to Rs. 1,900; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,322 1-2; Connaught are quiet at Rs. 325; Coorla Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 560; Crescent's at Rs. 80; David's after touching Rs. 410 have improved to Rs. 416 1-4; Edward Sassoon mill shares are quiet at Rs. 215. Fazulbhoy mill shares at Rs. 255; Framjee Petit; have declined to Rs. 1,380; Khattau Makanji mill shares are steady at Rs. 885 X. D.; Kohinoor's after touching Rs. 742 1-2 have improved to Rs. 775; Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,425; Manockjee Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,695. A good lot of New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co. shares was put through at Rs. 190; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 805; Phœnix have declined to Rs. 95; Sassoon Cotton mill shares are quiet at Rs. 800; Southern Mahratta's at Rs. 125; Standard's after touching Rs. 1,150 have advanced to Rs. 1,170; Swadeshis are at Rs. 1,235; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 520. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are quiet at Rs. 570; Bombay Electric S. and Tramway Company, Ld. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 47 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 173 1-2. Bombay Flours at Rs. 890; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are at Rs. 280 to Rs. 282 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 236 1-4; Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 175; Marcks' at Rs. 100; Oriental Government Secretary Life Assurance Company Ld. at Rs. 275. Port Cannings are weak at Rs. 767 1-2; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 16 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares are quoted at Rs. 68 deferred at Rs. 117 and preference shares at Rs. 165; Treachers are weak at Rs. 500; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply ordinary shares are at Rs. 370 and preference shares at Rs. 247 1-2. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old issues are steady at Rs. 645, new shares have changed hands at Rs. 615; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 27; Tapti Valley at Rs. 500; Central Provinces Railways at Rs. 35 and Guzerat Railway shares are unchanged at Rs. 55. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Nov. 1911. Bengal	39,90,000	42,81,050	2,91,050	.....
Oct. 1911. Bombay	Nil.	10,26,300	10,26,300	.....
Total ...	39,90,000	53,07,350	13,17,350	.....

Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Nov. 1911. Bengal	39600000	51917100	12317100	.....
To end of Oct. 1911. Bombay	Nil	2274400	2274400	.....
Total ...	39600000	54191500	14521500	.....

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Judgment.

893-09 Dadashanji and P Rajaram bin Rajaram vs Khandu Baloo—Mulla and M and D and P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

672-05 Pestonji R K and Co Jewanbai widow vs Ganpat Sunwar Sukar and others J H and S.

671-05 Pest R and Co Jewanbai widow vs Krishnabai and others Smetham B and Co.

670-05 Pest R K and Co Jewanbai widow vs Pandoo Powshia Gowan and others. Smetham B and Co.

673-05 Pest R K and Co Jewanbai widow vs Gunpat Sunwar Sukur J H and S.

825-10 Bicknell M and R Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Munchershaw and H.

618-10 Mulla and M Radhakison Dwarkadass vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others Papne and P R K and Co Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co and Little and Co.

391-09 K and G Madhowji Luxmondas vs Price Wills and Reeves Little and Co.

888-10 Malvi E M and R Mangaldas Mansklal vs Gouldas Atmaram Mirza M and M.

1101-10 P S Batliwala Jairam Doongersey vs Dewabai widow Tyabji D and Co.

345-10 Jam R and D Sakerbai widow vs Sakarchand Kessowji V J Dubash.

681-09 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Janug vs Haji Sultan Ali Sheastry Matu J and M.

631-10 Mirza M and Mahamed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Makri vs Shabudin bin Haji Sharafuddin Captain and V.

238-03 Jaydayal Luchminarayen vs Ebji Umersey and H D and Co.

612-19 Bhai K and G Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji vs. Narotumdass Thakordas Madh K and C

962-10 Manekjal and T Ruttonsi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison & Co Crawford and Co

927-09 Ardeshir H D & Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed and others—Payne and Co.

692-10 Captain and V Mahomed Yunes Curtay vs Kasi Esmail bin Kazi Gulamally Mehri, D G Mantri.

269-11 Ardeshir H. D. and Co, Shivji Bhanji vs James Macville Tanish and others, Payne and Co.

331-07 Mulla and M Domingo Noronha and others vs Viscount De Wrem and others.

110-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Nardbhai Manohurdas vs Shah Valabji Bhica Mulla and M.

780-05 Craigie B and C—Valljubhdass Murlidhur vs Ragunath Mahadeo Tilak—In person.

231-08 Edg G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vasonji vs Dada Aboo and another Captain and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Heaton)

For Judgment.

654-11 Little and Co—Price bills and Reeves vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo—Bal and M and Judah and S.

For Consent Decree.

269-10 C P D'Cunha—Ama Maria Pereira vs. Dominick Francis Pereira vs Dominick Francis sub and G and Nadir and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

59-11 Jam R and D Premchand Chaganlal and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg Wg Co, Ltd Edg G W and Co.

850-05 Ragh B and N Jaggonath Nilkant Shede vs Rajaram Madhouram Mose and others Khaji and S.

950-10 Madh K and C Ramkison Madan Gopal vs Radhakison Tekchand Jam R and D.

711-10 Captain and V Ali Mahomed vs Mahomed Hosein Makba H D and Co.

419-10 Tyabji D and Co, Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vyenktesh Vallinji Subnis and G.

822-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas vs Ladumal Gangaprasad H D and Co.

741-09 Capt and V Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Lady Janbai Mulji and K.

426-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co Pest R K and Co.

486-11 Mul

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London Nov 10.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TASK.

In all respects, the Guildhall speech of Mr. Churchill was the most notable contribution to the oratory of the Lord Mayor's banquet. The new First Lord of the Admiralty spoke with restraint and a proper sense of responsibility, not only upon the pregnant question of the maintenance of our naval supremacy, but also upon the effect of British naval policy in determining the quality of our relations with our chief naval competitor. "The Navy is strong; we have got to keep it strong." If this is to be Mr. Churchill's motto one is satisfied that he will act up to it, and that the maximum of efficiency in men and ships that the situation may demand will not be departed from while he is at the Admiralty. It is to Germany we must look for a lead, if the strain of preparation in naval armaments is to be relaxed, and there is a prospect of some relief in the pending consummation of the programme of construction laid down by the German Navy Law. If the bounds of German ambition rest content with this accomplishment, we shall be the first to respond to a reduced rate of future construction. But absolute and overwhelming supremacy is vital to us, and must and will be maintained at whatever sacrifice. And it is gratifying to know that this first law of our national code is burnt indelibly upon the mind of Mr. Churchill.

MR. F. E. SMITH SCORES.

Doubtless Mr. Bryce, when he gets to-day's London papers, and reads the brief debate that circled round his head in the House Commons will let his thoughts go back to the days when he was a sort of philosophic dominie at Westminster and taught the Radical ides how to shoot. Last night two members of the Ministerial rank and file sought to rehabilitate his ancient laurels, and he will credit his gallant champions, with the best intentions in the world. But the prosperity of a defence lies too often in the mouth of the man who answers it; and the case against him for his share in the recent Reciprocity compact came last night might with such annihilating force that the defenders should feel as if they wanted a little shelter for themselves. The fact is that Mr. Bryce's advocates rested their contention on the lamest fallacy, when they protested against Mr. F. E. Smith's "attack" on a man who was abroad and therefore unable to reply for himself. If every Ambassador were allowed to escape criticism until he chose to come back and ask for it, the diplomatic service would enjoy an immunity that would make it every man's envy. But these self appointed counsel for the defendant went a step worse when they said that Mr. Bryce had been "only carrying out the wishes of the Government." That is the point one wants endorsed by some member of the Ministerial Front Bench, because it was promptly denied. In any case Mr. Smith's censure stands good, for Mr. Bryce should have shown the same zeal in other questions that he has shown in regard to this abortive treaty. For its abortive aspect is the one by which we shall chiefly remember it. As Mr. Smith happily put it—it was the funeral of Imperial Preference, but a "funeral that failed."

YUAN'S TASK.

Yuan Shih-kai, less fortunate than Sir Boyle Roche's bird, cannot be in two places at once. He will, no doubt, exercise his own discretion concerning the Edict which summons him to return to Peking, at once, at a moment when he is understood to be in communication with the rebel chief at Hankow. It is rather a complicated situation, so far as one can make it out. Probably the first condition of the rebel leader would be that which always figures in a strike programme—complete amnesty; but in the Chinese case there is the complication that the rebels may not feel altogether certain that promises of the kind would be faithfully observed when the danger was over. Still, it certainly looks as if accommodation should be very possible. It is not to be supposed that the Northern Army is demanding, and getting, advanced Constitutional reform for the purpose of tricking the rebels. Nobody in Peking, at any rate, supposes so. There seems to be no question that it is all in grim earnest, and that the Manchus will have to reconcile themselves to a position of humiliated dignity at the head of a nationalised and Constitutional Chinese State.

WOMEN AND THE INSURANCE BILL.

It will not do to attach too much importance to the very flattering reception given in the House of Commons yesterday to Mr. Lloyd George's new scheme for women in the Insurance Bill. Mr. Austen Chamberlain welcomed it heartily, just as he also welcomed the Bill itself heartily when it was first introduced, though reflection revealed to him a great many defects in it. A similar intellectual exercise may show that the alterations expounded last night are a good deal less adequate than they appeared. The new proposals must be read in their own words before a final opinion can be expressed concerning them. Apparently they improve the Bill. They ensure, for instance, that a married woman shall not be deprived of the whole value of the insurance paid for by her before her marriage. The absence of such a provision in the Bill as originally drafted was only part of a very general heavy pressure upon women; and even now the Bill by no means is as fair to that sex as it should be. For example, the phrase "employed women" is complained of as shutting out a great many who work very hard and very necessarily in domestic and other ways, but are not, strictly speaking, "employed"—women, for instance, who keep house for their brothers. It is surely gratuitous that this very large class, and by no means the least deserving, should receive less consideration than any other section of the female community.

"FOR THIS RELIEF MUCH THANKS."

The taxi-cab drivers' strike, in common with many similar recent upheavals, is based on grievances that impress the ordinary onlooker as somewhat small. A couple of men, for instance, have been dismissed; their fellow-drivers demand their reinstatement. A certain number of additional "observers" have been introduced into the streets to look out for the driver who is getting more money from his passenger than the machine indicates, and, presumably, pocketing the difference; these "observers" are to be dismissed. Neither demand seems to justify a strike. As to the second, it cannot affect honest men in any detrimental way. Were all the pavements crowded with "observers" the withers of the honest taxi-cab's Jehu would still be unwrung. However, there it is, and last night there were six thousand fewer taxi-cabs on our streets than the day before. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that the results of the deprivation were almost entirely agreeable. It was pleasant to see so many more hansoms back again, pleasant to even to see the dear old growlers that made their reappearance after so long an absence in the remoter suburbs. Pleasantest of all was it to be able to walk across a road, and not to be compelled to run half the distance and jump the other in a wild effort to dodge the whirling and trumpeting vehicles now enjoying a temporary rest. London's nerves will all be the better for yesterday's calm. If it continues for a day or two longer, it will be as good for the health of the metropolis as a week at the seaside.

A NEW FEMINIST PROGRAMME.

Quite a new light is thrown on the suffrage movement by the programme of Dr. Moses Stern, Suffragette candidate for the mayoralty of Philadelphia. He proposes to promote the women's suffrage movement "under municipal protection," whatever that may mean; the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent omits to explain. But along with this goes the promise to advocate laws forbidding women to wear long hair, to have trains to their dresses, or to wear stays before they are thirty, and compelling them to wear harem skirts. But not a word about hat-pins! He also advocates Sunday theatres, but that seems to be an idiosyncrasy outside the general programme. If this is what Women's Suffrage means, some of us may have to reconsider our views of it. But those mysterious words, "under municipal protection," possibly account for much. Mrs. Pankhurst, one is perfectly sure, would scorn municipal protection. The suspicion rises that the worthy candidate is a traitor in the camp, aiming at showing how unpleasant and ugly it would be for a woman to figure as a man—though, after all, in this free country, even a man may wear long hair and stays at the age of twenty-five if he likes.

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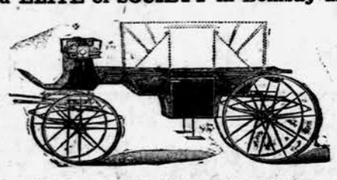

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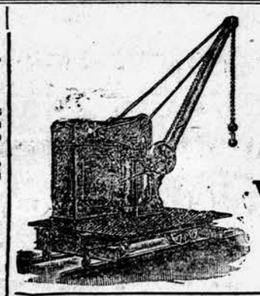

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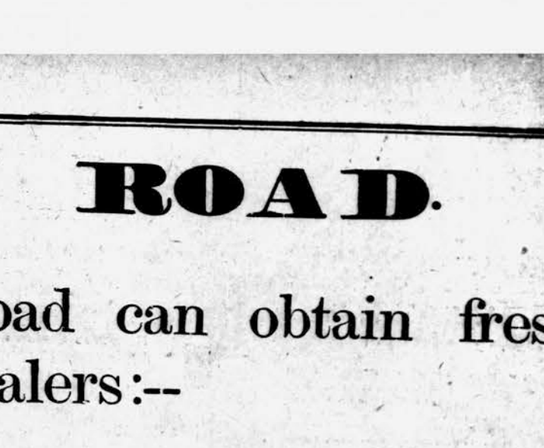

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